

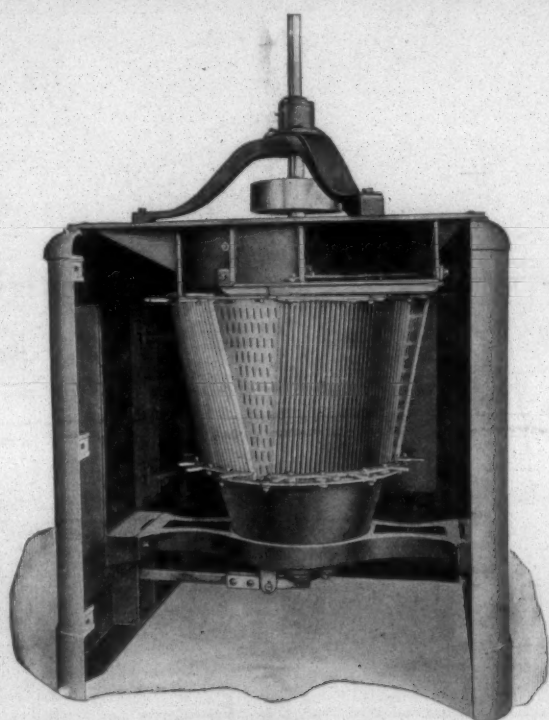
Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

NUMBER 25



(Patent Applied For)

SACO - LOWELL

*The New Adjustable Grid Bars for Vertical Openers
improve both the quantity and quality of cleaning.*

Positive, Fool Proof adjustment of the opening between the bars. With these bars you can adjust according to the grade of your cotton. The new bars are capable of as small an opening adjustment as the perforated screen and also one several times larger.

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The list of Standard Shuttles already includes three of our most popular numbers. Others will be added from time to time.

Let's Talk it Over. Ask our Salesmen and Experts about these new Standard Shuttles; also about Monthly Order Service.

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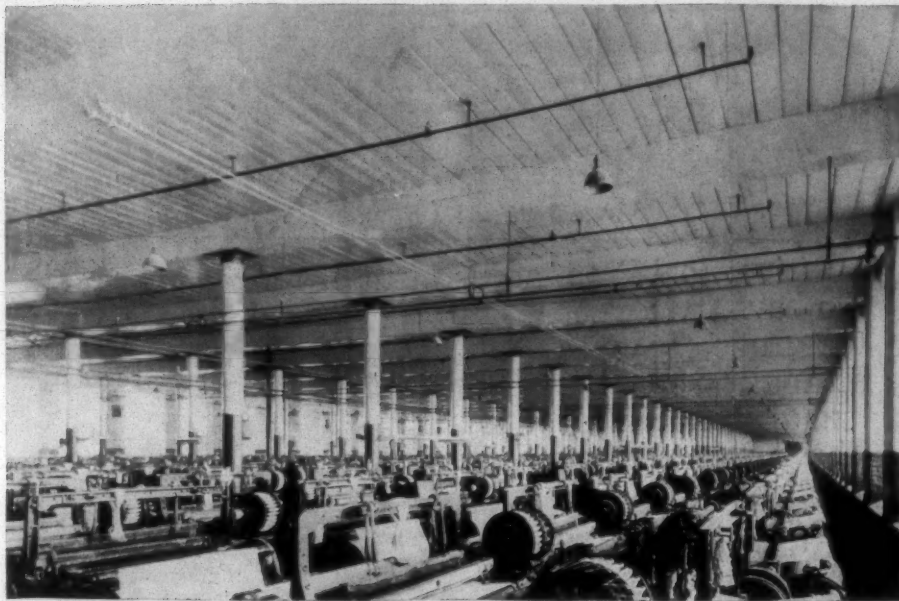
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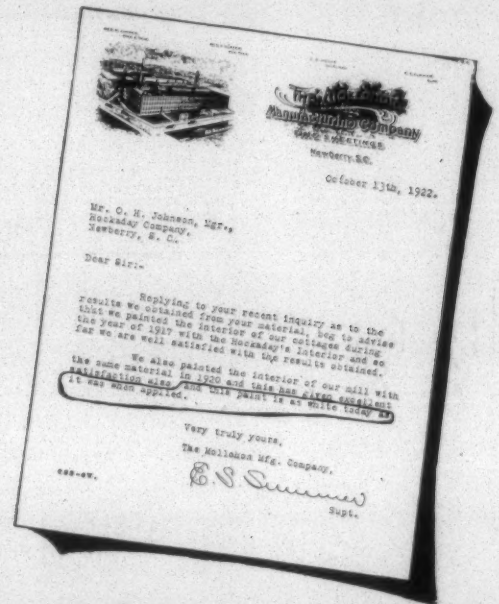
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Hockaday is the only mill white that does not require a size or special undercoater for slasher and weave rooms. That's only one of its nine exclusive features.

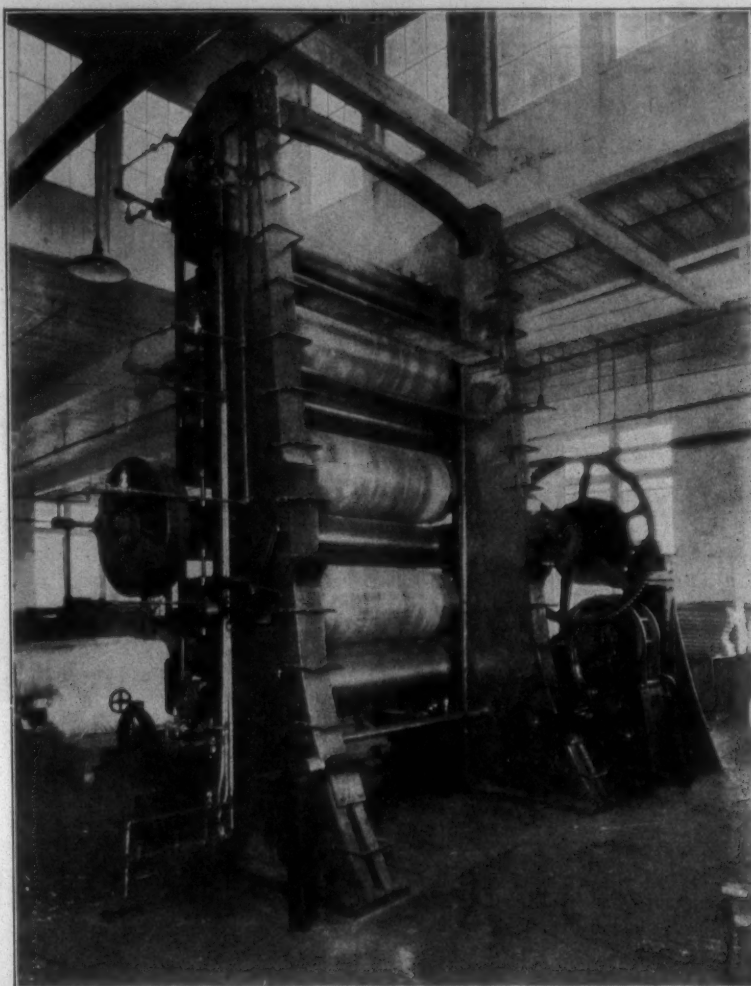
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Experience and experiments have proven to us that beyond any doubt, cotton calender rolls made of long staple cotton give the longest service of any cotton roll.

Therefore, all Butterworth cotton rolls are made of long staple cotton. We also make combination rolls—cotton and husk, cotton and excelsior, cotton and wool; all kinds of paper rolls, husk rolls, coir fibre rolls.

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Uncle Sam, on an inspection tour of American properties, examines a lighting system in one of his mills



The Dutch Boy Painter:

"If you had to work in the glare of these lights all day, you would soon need glasses. Imagine how much better work the employees could do with a paint that distributes light evenly into every corner."



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YOU can easily imagine what would happen to your production and your profits if your employees tried to work in your mill while blindfolded.

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Such a paint is a good investment from every point of view. It spreads far, sticks tight to the surface and doesn't chip or scale. It gives a smooth, hard surface that is easy to keep clean.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

NUMBER 25

Cotton Goods and The New Tariff

(The following is an address before the National Retail Dry Goods Association by Frederic B. Shipley, of Shipley-Hollis Co.)

At the outset, let me disclaim any partisan purpose. Obviously before this convention, nation-wide in its scope, and purely business in its purpose, any discussion of the tariff from its party aspects, is out of place. Yet the tariff, whether in its relation to cotton cloth, or any other has so long been tied up with partisan politics, that in discussing the one, one risks an inference that he is thinking of the other.

But it is because the time has come for business men to do what they can to disentangle the tariff from politics, that I welcome the privilege of discussing it with you, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as business men.

Long since, every thoughtful man must have realized the hopelessness of every settling the tariff, so long as it remains the tail of one political kite or the other. Fourteen years ago, came my first disillusion when the Aldrich textile schedules first came to notice. The dry goods trade in general were opposed to some of its increases, and some of us were delegated to go to Washington to stir up sentiment against the bill. There was a certain Democratic Senator from the South, of great prominence, whose low tariff views were well known, and with whom I happened to be well acquainted. He spent many hours with me over the cotton schedule, and was not only sympathetic with my views, but entirely convinced that the schedule was bad and ought to be beaten. He was helpful in so many ways that his sincerity could not be doubted. Frankly said that while he would vote with us, there were so many cotton mills in his own state, that he considered it bad politics to take a conspicuous stand on the cotton schedule. Besides, he said, he considered it good politics to let his political opponents hang themselves.

Anomalous as it may seem, with all four of the last tariff bills, our great help in opposing high rates, came from Congressmen and Senators who were members of the high tariff party. By this, of course, is not meant the vote, for Congressmen almost invariably vote with their party. But what is meant, is the attitude during the months of committee work and debate that

lead up to the vote, and really determine the character of the bill. To bring this down to the last bill, still fresh in mind, it would have been comparatively easy for the minority leaders to delay its passage until after election at least. But they didn't want to delay it. They considered it good politics to let it pass. They kept it before the Senate and in the public eye long enough to reach what they considered themselves six weeks before election to go back home and talk about it for political purposes. They seem to have used good judgment. But good judgment from a party standpoint; not good judgment from the country's standpoint.

This should be food for thought for any business man that is satisfied to let the tariff remain a party question. Anyone can see that the time and manner of passing that bill, coupled with the results of the election, have put the whole tariff question back on the fire, and that the agitation and strife that inevitably will result, will be bad for business and bad for the country.

Let me emphasize that I am not bringing the question up. It is up. It will not go down. It has been brought up by those very interests that, taking advantage of a favorable political situation, forced upon the country a new tariff of their own making to suit their own purpose; at the most inauspicious period in our business history... forced upon the country twenty months of agitation and uncertainty, at a time when all business was painfully extricating itself from its post-war troubles; forced it against the counsel of the best business and banking judgment, and even against the best counsel in their own political camp, against the advice of their own press, and in face of manifest public opinion. Gentlemen, the greatest of all the private influences that brought this untimely and unwise revision about, were those interests that were behind what is known in Washington as the textile lobby, and it is to the workings of that lobby that I want to refer today, and to enlist your interest and support in an effort for its destruction.

A bad and unpopular tariff cannot last. The Aldrich tariff lasted four years, although in less than two years a new bill was passed by both houses of Congress, although vetoed by the President.

The Fordney law will last three years at the most. Many signs point to a much shorter life. Every dry goods counter in the country is already more or less of a forum for tariff debate. When Mrs. Grundy asks Mamie Smith, the clerk at Jones' store, why the price of such and such is so high, Mamie is very apt to answer "tariff." Mamie may be very wrong about it. Dry goods men may know that the price is economically low. But that talk cannot be stopped. Mrs. Grundy has a vote now that tallies just as much on election day as that of the president of this association. Women voters' organizations are talking tariff every day, and they are talking it particularly in relation to dry goods. A surprising number of requests for information and samples are coming to The Fair Tariff League.

There are sound reasons why women have a keener interest than men in the prices of everyday things. The average man knows or cares very little about the cost of his shirts or collars. Men do not watch the pennies. Not so with women. The average housewife everywhere must scrimp along on an allowance, generally smaller than it ought to be. Out of it she must pay the butcher and the baker, and the hundred and one household expenses. In addition she must buy clothes for herself and the children. Very often, a few cents a pound on meat, or a few cents a yard on cloth, mean that vital difference between ends meeting or failing to meet. The pennies count, and she counts the pennies. Women have become sub-consciously sore on the price question, and when they are told, as they are bound to be told, by the politicians at least, that the tariff is to blame, she is quite ready to believe it, and she is going to be resentful, and it doesn't make much difference whether the politicians are right about it or not.

The tariff question has been with us for a long time; it is apt to be with us for a long time to come, but it is going to be with us with a vengeance during the next two years. It is certain to come up when the new Congress convenes, and that may be within three months. Unless all signs fail, tariff will be the outstanding issue in the next national campaign, now but eighteen months off.

And what especially concerns this

association is that dry goods, and particularly cotton goods, will be the storm center of that agitation. They will be the storm center because they are the things which the public, and particularly the women, are best able to understand, and with which they are most ubiquitously concerned, and because these schedules are the most vulnerable of all.

There are certain outstanding facts that the public will want explained before they will consent to an increase in duty upon things they must buy every day. The facts were brought out clearly by the Tariff Board appointed by President Taft to investigate cotton cloth, and by the present United States Tariff Commission. These facts already have a wide circulation. The politicians will see that they have a wider circulation. One is that the American cotton industry has been doing amazingly well.

Quoting literally from the Commission's report, we find this:

Quotations from Tariff Commission Report.

"The United States consumes more pounds of cotton yarn, and weaves more yards of cotton cloth than any other country. The productive capacity of the cotton looms of the United States has more than kept pace with the increase in the domestic consumption of cotton cloth, and for some time the exportable surplus has been tending to increase. For more than 100 years the United States has been an exporter of cotton cloth. In every year since 1875 exports have largely exceeded imports. During the 45 years, 1875-1920, exports of countable cotton cloth have exceeded imports by more than 10,000,000,000 square yards, and have added over \$900,000,000 to the favorable trade balance of the country. Imports of cotton cloth are normally small. They were tending to increase up to the time of the Civil War, but then declined sharply. Although the duties have since been considerably lowered, the domestic industry has developed to such an extent that for most varieties of cloth the relative height of the tariff has become of minor importance, and changes in the small volume of imports have been due much more largely to the fluctuations of supply and demand. As the domestic industry expands the range of fabrics imported tends to decline and to be confined more

and more to cloths that are either not made here in sufficient quantity, or are not made here at all. In addition there is an import of specialties which are salable irrespective of the height of the tariff because of novelty in designs or coloring, and which are required in quantities so small that domestic mills do not find it profitable to get out imitations."

As to the relation between importation and domestic production, the Tariff Commission gives these enlightening figures: In 1889 imports were 1.41 per cent of domestic production; since then they have steadily declined until in 1919 they were less than 2-3 of 1 per cent, in volume and in value they have declined in the same period from 3.52 per cent to 1.14 per cent. Exports for the same period rose from 3.61 per cent as to quantity, and 4.50 per cent as to value, to 9 1-2 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Extraordinary as these figures seem, they do not show the full truth, because while the figures of domestic production represent the mill cost or value largely for grey cloth, the import figures represent the values entered for duty, which is the ordinary foreign wholesale price, generally for finished cloth. So the disparity is even greater than appears from the figures. Until the extraordinary year 1920, the largest amount of cotton cloth imported in any one of the previous 30 years was in 1917, when it rose to \$15,093,203, largely because of the special importation of certain linings for war purposes. The normal imports for 20 years previously had been averaging about half that figure, or less than one-fourth the output of a single American mill.

Another point is that the industry has grown in the last 3 decades fully twice as fast as the population. In 1890 there were 14,472,000 spindles, in 1920 there were 35,472,000 spindles. The population increased 71 per cent, but the looms increased 146 per cent. Another point is that the Tariff Board brought out clearly that even in 1911, wages on the whole were less per yard in America, than in Great Britain, its principal competitor, although the wages per hour were higher. This was due largely to the general use of automatic looms here, while in Great Britain they are generally banned by the weavers unions.

Another point is the profits of American mills. The statistics of income issued by the Treasury department in 1922 show that of 1,129 corporations, 1,045 reported net incomes totalling \$306,104,198, an average of about \$300,000 per annum. The figures for all recent years are not at hand, but that these returns are not exceptional is shown by the returns for the year 1918, which shows \$294,905,581. What this means as a return to actually invested capital, can not be determined with certainty, but having in mind that many of these mills in whole or in part were built many years ago, and putting the average actual cost at \$20 per spindle, it will be seen that the average net return exceeds 40 per cent per annum. In any case, the income tax returns clearly show that the cotton industry is relatively the most profit-

able of all great American industries.

The total annual production in 1919 was in a public hearing before the Senate Finance Committee given by The Fair League as \$2,188,000,000, and these figures were not challenged. As the peak prices did not begin to come until the closing months of 1919, some conception of the importance to the public of this one commodity may be had. For this vast amount means mill cost or selling price only, largely of grey cloth. When various selling agency, wholesale, retail and garment manufacturing profits are added proportionately, it will be seen that the annual cost to the public at retail is not far from four billion dollars.

Now when the American public is being told, and told largely with truth, that it is obliged to pay an average of one-fourth more for its cotton cloth than the people of the rest of the world, and even than the people of Canada across the border, although the raw material is grown at home; when it is told that American mills are the most prosperous and efficient in the world, and regularly and increasingly export vast quantities of cotton cloth to neutral markets; when the public is told what it is so ready to believe, that this tariff has been used to create monopolies and raise prices for the enrichment of a few mill owners, what sane man can doubt that the public will not only resist any effort to increase that tariff, but will destroy any interest or even any party that stands for it. It will no longer suffice to demand duties of 40 per cent or more on the wholesale value on the ground of high American wages, for the public is being shown that the total wages paid in the industry are only about 16 per cent of the mill selling prices. They will not believe that there is any danger from foreign competition in an industry whose exports are many times the imports. They are bound to come to the conclusion that the whole cotton cloth tariff is a put-up job to exploit them by law. That man must be blind indeed that cannot see that that feeling has been growing apace, and now is in overwhelming majority. Many thoughtful and disinterested students of public opinion feel that the situation is already such that unless something is soon done to relieve public feeling, the whole tariff business is in danger of being thrown overboard with startling suddenness, and that downright free trade will come before we are aware and before we are ready.

Already the rumbling are heard. It is no secret that a Congressional investigation of the whole cotton industry may come at any time. The leaders of the unions concerned in the great and protracted strikes in New England last year, are trying to get their side before the public, and certain influential leaders in Washington are with them. They maintain that in spite of huge dividends, the mill wages are not only the lowest in America, but too low for decent living. The union leaders are able and energetic, and realize that all the political advantage is on their side, and as the new Congress will be organized, such an investigation would expose the utter-

most insides of everything from raw cotton to retail prices. The wholesale trade has nothing to fear, for its margins could scarcely be less; but the wholesale trade, like all other business, has much to fear from the general stirring up of public feeling, and public feeling will be stirred up if the public ever learns the full truth of certain phases of cotton manufacturing.

This is a time when the clearest duty of every patriotic citizen is to help maintain public confidence in our business institutions, and confidence in our law making bodies. Once that confidence is destroyed, once the public comes to believe, however wrongly, either that our national legislature is impotent, or is actually controlled by predatory interests, then not only will infinite business harm result, as a certainty, but the way is made easier for that communistic clan, which all but the stupid or self-absorbed can see, is becoming a world menace.

It should never for a moment be forgotten that the tariff is not the private business of the manufacturer and merchant; it is the business of the public, and what I want to bring home to you is that the greed, or the stupidity, whichever it was, of a small group of cotton manufacturers, grown bold with previous successes, have forced upon this country a tariff so bad and so uncalled for, that a large part of the American public are coming to believe that they are being exploited

under cover of law. All though history, whenever people have been sufficiently free, they have sooner or later taken the correction of real or fancied wrongs into their own hands, and they have generally done it suddenly and often roughly. The greatest danger to any system of government anywhere, at any time, is an alliance, or the appearance of an alliance, between the law making power and private business, and the astonishing thing is that the so-called intelligent classes, the merchants, the bankers and the lawyers, rarely see this danger until too late.

So this effort is to arouse the interest of the wholesale dry goods trade, and then to make a concrete suggestion as to how that trade can exert a powerful influence, and perhaps a determining influence, towards an immediate amelioration of the problem, and towards accelerating the growing national determination to get the tariff out of politics.

As to the schedule itself, I regret that time will not permit us, even if you had the patience, to go through its mazes of technicality and disguises. I assume that all of you have read it, and that some of you have studied it.

We may disagree as to this rate, or that, but I do not see how any sound and disinterested man can have followed its course through Congress, and not agree on these points:

(Continued on Page 12.)

MONEY

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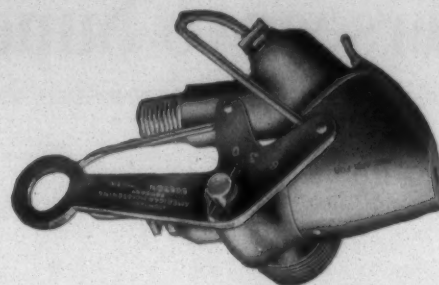


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Why? Because industrial humidification is a science. Because exact scientific knowledge and long practical experience are indispensable to the planning and installation of any humidifying system that's to be 100% reliable and efficient. And because American Moistening Company delivers to its clients an experience as old as scientific, industrial humidification.

Ten humidifying systems and devices are now utilized by American Moistening Company. They represent the last word in sound scientific operating principles—the utmost in structural perfection. Their reliability has been demonstrated in all types of mills—under all conditions of climate North and South, inland and on the seaboard.

Our engineers can tell you in detail exactly what systems and devices your mill requires. A letter will bring one of these experienced men to your offices.

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**reliable
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Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Gassing.

In order to get the proper finish to certain classes of cotton yarns, the process of gassing is used. The object of the gassing is to remove the numerous minute straggling and projecting fibers that are not curled up intact in the body of the thread. There are many classes of cotton goods that are not affected by the presence of the fibers projecting in all directions from the central body of the thread; and yarns intended for these fabrics are not gassed.

But when it is necessary to have an unusually smooth and clear surface to the threads, the most effective way to accomplish the desired end is to burn off the objectional material. Of course this means a loss of that part of the material which is consumed by the flames of the gas jets. But the weight of the material thus scorched off by a flame is very little. Many thousands of yards of threads can be thus singed with but a fractional loss of weight as the projecting filaments are of the light and fluffy order. Various mechanical devices have been patented and in a few instances actually used in the mills for removing the stray fibers from the solid threads without the use of a flame. But the usual practice is to employ the gassing machines. The sizing used in the dressing of the warps will care for the bulk of the projecting fibers in the warp threads and cause them to adhere closely to the body of the same.

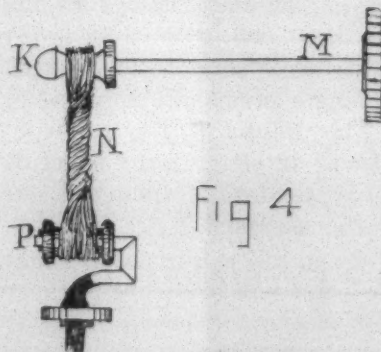
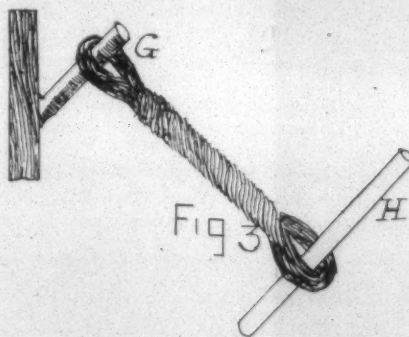
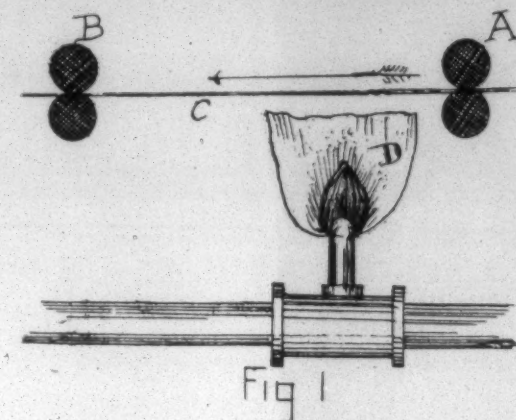
But the filling is not sized and therefore a special treatment is required when it becomes necessary to remove the objectional fibers. The cotton threads are gased either when double or more ply, on the plain shown in Figure 1, in which the gas jet is marked D, the thread C and the rollers for carrying the threads for exposure to the action of the flame A and B. In the gassing machine the threads are wound from one set of bobbins or spools to a receiving set of bobbins or spools and the threads travel through a very small jet of gas in some cases, and in others in the proximity of a large jet as shown in the drawing. It follows that in order to get even results, the speed regulation has to be quite perfect, otherwise the threads would not receive sufficient exposure to the flames to properly singe them, or the threads would be exposed too long and get scorched or actually burned. In the improved types of gassing machines the jet corresponding with a thread is automatically put aside and out of action when a thread breaks or runs out. When the thread is restored the jet automatically returns into action.

Polishing.

In some of the gassing machines the yarn is automatically polished and stretched at the same time. In other machines the polishing and stretching are done on special machines. The yarns pass through tanks containing a composition of

beeswax, starch and a few other ingredients calculated to give a smooth, hard and glossy finish to cotton yarns when applied. Some of these gassing and polishing devices have been so perfected that the cotton yarns passed through them emerge with a most attractive silky gloss.

During the operation of gassing and polishing the yarns are stretched and increased somewhat in length, and at the same time weight is added as a result of the application of the glossing substances. Hence, the slight weight lost by singeing off of some of the loose fibers is more than made up by the increase due to the surfacing of wax and kindred materials applied. Figure 2 is a magnified view of a cotton thread before and after singeing and polishing. The portion indicated E represents the thread before treatment, showing the character of the curly fibers brought to



view by the magnifying glass, and the portion indicated by F represents the thread after these straggling fibers have been singed and polished.

Lustering.

For certain classes of fabrics the processes of shaking, glossing and lustering are employed in the preparing of a combination thread in which the parts are composed of cotton and silk. First the shaking out process is used with the silk intended for blending with cotton, which process removes the liability of the fibers curling. This done by hand or by machinery after the silk has been scoured or dyed. The superfluous water is removed by an hydro-extractor and the fiber is then ready for mixture with cotton. The stock is carded and spun and glossing and lustering performed in the hand method by simply inserting a stick in the loop of a hank of the yarn as shown at H figure 3.

The loop at the other end of the hank is laced over a pin set in an upright as at G. The repeated stringing, pulling and twisting of the yarns by turning the stick, produces a frictional contact of the surfaces of all of the ends that results in lustering.

Textile Employment Gains in January.

Washington, D. C.—Industrial conditions in the textile industries throughout the United States continued to show steady improvement during the month of January, according to the monthly report of the United States Employment Service, Department of Labor.

In the New England district many mills are reported as working overtime, this being particularly true in the districts in which there are cotton mills.

In the State of Maine the number of unemployed decreased with practically all plants operating full time. Cotton mills are working on overtime schedule with a shortage of skilled workers noted.

New Hampshire reports all mills operating full time and woolen industries working overtime. Shoe industry is on a full time basis with a shortage of skilled workers.

Vermont reports knitting mills working on overtime schedule with a shortage of skilled workers. General improvement in industrial conditions is noted.

Masachusetts reports textile industries are showing marked improvement with all factories operating full time and many overtime. Shoe plants are on full time and with nearly full capacity. There is reported a shortage of workers in cotton mills.

In the Springfield industrial district, all factories are running full time and some overtime with a decided shortage of workers in cotton mills. Lawrence reports all textile plants running to full capacity. Lowell also reports all factories operating on full time basis with one textile plant working overtime.

Rhode Island reports unemployment is hardly noticeable and a shortage of workers in textiles and building trades. Connecticut reports a steady improvement in industrial employment in all lines throughout the State. Winsted reports employment conditions about normal with some hosiery factories on part time.

In the South Atlantic districts general improvement is noted.

Roanoke, Va., reports a large increase of workers in the textile industry. Employment in cotton mills in South Carolina remains practically as same as during the previous month. Columbia reports an increase while at Greenville a surplus of cotton mill workers is noted. Georgia in general reports employment greatly increased in textile industries. Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi report satisfactory employment in the textile industry.

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EVERY cost reduction is an added profit.

The more competitive the field of industry the more important it is to make every step of manufacture as economical and as effective as possible.

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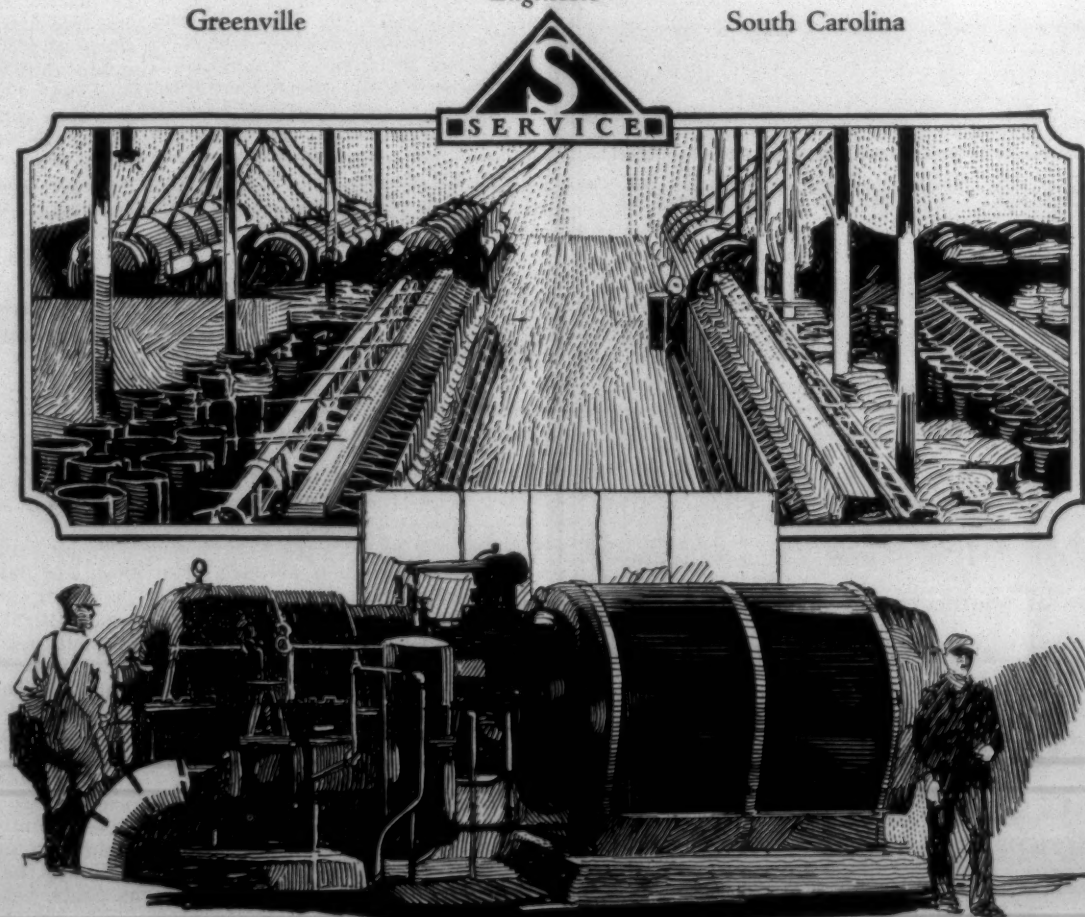
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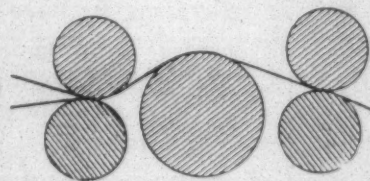
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Long Draft Spinning.

The matter of using longer draft in spinning has received a great deal of attention within recent years and the several devices which have been patented in foreign countries have attracted considerable notice in this country. The problem involved in longer drafting is to take care of the natural variation in the length of the staple of the cotton. A recent patent granted to L. W. Campbell, of Providence, R. I., takes care of this variation and his draft arrangement is much simpler than those patented in other countries.

The foreign patents allowed to increase draft in spinning include the Casablanca, the Gibello, the Cesoni-Lerussee, and the Vanni systems. These systems, however, are much more complicated than the one worked out by Mr. Campbell. In his device, a sketch of which is shown here, the arrangement is seen as be-



ing even simpler than the ordinary method now in use. The back and front rolls are the same as those used on the ordinary spinning frame. A roll of much larger diameter than the usual middle bottom roll, is used however, and the top middle roll is omitted.

The inventor claims that the effect is to eliminate the actual fixed drafting point. The frictional contact of the large middle roll with the fibres provides a flexibility of draft which allows the longer fibres to slide uniformly according to their lengths. The setting of the large middle roll is controlled by the length of the shorter fibres, as is the case in ordinary practice. The advantages claimed for the invention are a more uniform thread, greater production on account of the longer draft and less cleaning.

Tremendous Growth of Silk Manufacture in the United States.

The silk worm has apparently not heard that the war is over. At least, it is a fact that the prices which Americans are still compelled to pay for this product, four years after the close of the war, are nearly two and one half times as much per pound as the annual average prior to the war. The latest full month figures of the Department of Commerce, those of August, 1922, show the average import price of the raw silk entering the country in that month at \$7.14 per pound, against an annual average of \$3.15 per pound in 1913.

Curiously, too, the quantity of silk being brought into the country even at these spectacular prices of over \$7 per pound is approximately twice as great as in 1913, when the price was less than half that of today. Silk experts estimate that the quantity of raw silk entering the United States in the full year 1922 exceeds by 25 per cent that of the former high record year, 1921; if so this would bring the 1922 total to 56,000,000 pounds against 28,000,000

in 1913, and 45,000,000 in 1919, when the silk factories of the country turned out \$688,000,000 worth of silk goods against \$254,000,000 in 1914, and \$107,000,000 in 1900. The total value of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1919 was six times as great as that of 1900.

These values of the silk goods turned out by the factories of the country from year to year are, it must be remembered, those at the factory and by no means represent the sums paid by the consuming public. In fact, the head of a great silk manufacturing establishment of the United States is reported as estimating that over \$1,500,000,000 worth of silk manufactures were sold in the United States in 1922, and that the total for 1923 will be still larger.

The United States has become by far the largest silk consuming and manufacturing country of the world, despite the fact that all of the raw material which we use in this line is brought half way around the globe, and experts are quoted as saying that we are today importing 80 per cent of the raw silk of the world and using practically all of it in our own factories, for the quality re-exported in the natural state is negligible.

This big increase in the outturn of our factories means that we are building up a considerable market abroad for the manufactures produced from this imported material. The value of silk manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1920 was approximately \$2,000,000 in the year preceding the war, and while of course the 1922 figures are materially below those of 1920, the total value of silk manufactures exported in the calendar year 1922 is approximately six times as much as in the year preceding the war. Silk goods produced in the factories of the United States now go over sixty countries and colonies, including considerable quantities sent to the countries from which we draw our raw silk.

Texas Governor Urges Laws to Encourage Textile Industry.

Austin, Texas.—In a message just sent to the Texas Legislature, Governor Neff urged the enactment of laws encouraging the establishment of industrial factories in Texas to manufacture Texas cotton, wool, leather and other products.

Texas ranks foremost among the States in industrial possibilities, yet the State has never realized such possibilities in Texas produces ea possibilities, the governor declared. He reviewed the amount of raw materials Texas produces each year and pointed out that very little of these are manufactured in Texas factories.

The textile industry has greater possibilities in Texas than in any other country in the world," Governor Neff said. "One fourth of the cotton of the world is grown in Texas fields, yet we operate only a few small cotton mills. Although we have the largest sheep ranches in the world and the largest wool market, we have no woolen mills. We produce the major part of the mohair of the world, but ship it to New England to be made into clothes.

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The Mathieson Sales Organization, in co-operation with its Engineers, has devised a plan and worked out formulas for making up bleach liquors from Liquid Chlorine which will be of interest to all Executives in the Textile Industry.

This has been put into booklet form, and in it there are also described other "Eagle Thistle" Products—Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Bicarbonate of Soda, Sesquicarbonate of Soda and Bleaching Powder. It will gladly be sent upon request.

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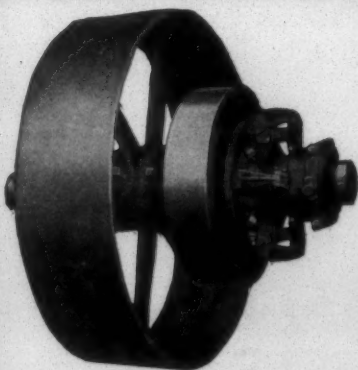
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Cotton Goods and the New Tariff. (Continued from Page 6)

That the Fordney cotton schedule is a basically deceptive and misleading law;

That it was framed and phrased with intent to conceal the real rates provided;

That it provides rates that are unequal and disproportionate, as between one cloth and another, and between one process and another;

That these inequalities are not based upon any actual differentials, known to the trade or presented at any public committee hearing;

That in framing this schedule, the clear facts and recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission, were ignored in practical entirety;

That it was framed in private and more or less secret consultation with certain cloth manufacturers, representing certain groups with a direct money interest in the outcome;

That it was written, and revised, and altered and rewritten from time to time in star-chamber committee meetings, from which were excluded not only the minority member known to be opposed to private consultations with interested persons;

That it provides special rates upon special classes of cloths made only by a limited number of mills, thus operating to give special privileges;

That its classifications of rates is such, that certain classes of cloths which would be imported in spite of the duty increases, would have to be imported in the grey, thus being finished in certain American plants in which these same cloth manufacturing interests, had a money interest;

That certain cotton cloths, in no wise properly distinguishable, for duty purposes from other cotton cloths, were taken bodily out of the ordinary cotton cloth paragraphs, and singled out by name for provision at special rates of duty;

That certain rates of duty and the manner in which they are applied for, will operate in practice to prohibit foreign competition, and leave the trade and the public at the mercy of small groups of mills;

That the responsible member of the committee having the bill in charge, substantially admitted upon the floor of the Senate, that he and his colleagues had made alterations in the House rates after private consultation with a particular manufacturer having a money interest in the outcome.

That this same Senator misled his colleagues during open debate, the effect and significance of certain compound rates provided in the bill;

That when certain Senators to some of the high rates, the controlling members of the committee in charge, agreed to insert an amendment limiting the maximum rate upon any cotton cloth to 45 per cent; but when this amendment appeared in the official revised printed copy, it was found that the amendment was so phrased as to limit the duty only to 45 per cent per paragraph, and that the manner and time of wording this amendment were such as to make it a

reasonable inference that the faulty phrasing of the amendment was intentional;

That when the basic factor of .3 of one per cent per average number, was objected to as being too high, and the paragraph was in danger of being voted down, it was agreed to reduce this factor, but when the revised copy came from the Government Printing office, it was found that the "reduction" consisted in changing the decimal .3 to the common fraction 5-16, an actual increase, but that this came at a time when no effective action could be taken to correct it.

These may seem strong statements; perhaps they seem ugly statements. But they are well within the facts, and no whit stronger than many statements made in open debate upon the floor of the Senate, and substantially remaining unchallenged. Most of them are subject to direct proof, and those that in their nature are not subject to direct proof, are clearly borne out by convincing circumstantial evidence. And all of them, may be substantiated by anyone that will take the trouble to analyze the Congressional Record of the proceedings, and compare it with the various official copies of the bill, as it was revised from time to time.

If time permitted there are endless other things that could be said of this schedule and its making. But they all tell one story and point one moral. They tell the story privately taking advantage of political situations concerning business matters. And the moral they point is that disinterested business must take a hand to keep politics out of business.

I appeal to you to give this question the study and the attention which its nature and its importance deserve. It is your duty, not as citizens only, but as leaders concerned with a commodity essential to the lives of all. You represent the most important link in the entire chain of distribution of wearing apparel, from the raw material to the backs of the people. Your attitude will become the attitude of all the trade.

Standing, as you do, between the various manufacturing processes on the one hand, and final retail distribution on the other, your power is very great. Indeed, if it were coupled with that of the other great factor, the retail trade itself, that power were well nigh irresistible. The retailers are your natural allies. Your principal interests are alike. Fortunately those interests dovetail with the country's interests. Beyond this, I am convinced that the great majority of textile manufacturers themselves, would be with you.

It needs but initiative to set this great irresistible influence into motion, and make it a force for good, the like of which the country has never known. Indeed, it were a power so great that it might become a public menace, if it were not in its own nature circumscribed by the limitations of public good. For the public welfare is your welfare, and you cannot transgress the public interest without transgressing your own. Nothing is clearer than that the welfare of the average merchant parallels the welfare of the public. They go hand in hand, for better or for worse.

For centuries, it has been the dream of reformers to give life and power to that common interest, and I believe that the extraordinary developments of the last two decades—the facilities of communication and the ease of publicity, now no less than the public, with laws effecting those things in make possible the use of that influence. You are concerned, no less than the public, with laws effecting those things in which you deal. You should know more about them than anyone else. It is your duty to take a hand in this tariff legislation, and the way to do it is to go right to the fountain head at Washington, whenever these things are being legislated upon, or whenever they should be legislated upon.

Your private differences of opinion are in consequential. You will not disagree upon the great essentials. You will agree upon the necessity for basic honesty and openness in legislative discussion and enactment. It does not much matter whether as individuals you believe in one tariff rate or another. If you get yourselves heard in Washington, if you will get your influence felt in Washington, the solutions are bound to come. The great need is the open door and daylight.

But you have held aloof, from those things of which you are the best judges, and with which you are so closely concerned. You have held aloof, because you thought it was partisan politics. You are the only great group that has held aloof. Can you imagine the Bar Association standing back, if some basic principle of the common law were being legislated upon? Can you imagine the Labor Unions standing back, if Congress were legislating upon something concerning them? But you have held aloof, and because you have held aloof, you have left the way open for a few interested manufacturers to usurp the avenues to legislative opinion. Those interests have grown biased and greedy with time, until their influence is sinister. Any particular manufacturer, or his lobbyist, in seeking to convince Congress that his particular commodity needs such and such, may even be perfectly honest about it. But his view is naturally circumscribed by his interest. But your vision comprehends many commodities, and your interest is the general interest. Your influence will make not only for honest laws, it will make for sound laws. If you want 100 per cent, you will insist that the law read 100 per cent, so all can understand—not 100 per cent that is disguised in compounded and confused technicalities. Your influence will make against underground lobbies, and partnerships between politicians and special interests.

We who have been watching and working in Washington on these textile schedules for many years want your help. We plead with you, not for one rate duty or another, but for your help in securing open discussion and honest laws. We want you to help make the cotton lobby, if there must be a cotton lobby, a lobby of representatives of the whole trade, and not the representatives of a few special interests. We plead with you to study, not alone rates

of duty, but the way they are gotten into laws. We plead with you to discuss this matter among yourselves, and to appoint committees whose business shall be to deal with it. You can begin now. The new law provides a convenient way. It authorizes the President to vary the rates 50 per cent one way or the other, upon the advice of the Tariff Commission. The President has let it be known that he wants representative interests to advise with the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission invites your help, and needs your moral support. This great engine for public good, has been temporarily impotent by private and political influences. It needs now only the recognition and help of such bodies as yours to give it the life and influence for public good, for which it was created.

The particular tariff schedules under discussion today may be the best or the worst imaginable; and we may be disagreed as to that. But no one that has followed them through their 18 months' devious course through Congress, can doubt that they are the product of star-chambers and underground influences; that no voice was heard but the interested voice; that they were devised with intent to conceal meaning; and that they were guided into enactment by methods calculated to mislead, not only the public, but Congress itself. Whatever one's conception of the concrete result, the method was un-American and indefensible. If your association can help to remedy this procedure, it will serve a great public and business need. For this sort of thing has a far deeper significance than mere economic legislation. It gets at the very roots of our national safety. Good tariff laws and bad tariff laws, may come and go, with hardly a scratch on our institutional surface. But if we are to permit a situation that may ultimately convince the public, however, unjustly, of an alliance between legislation and selfish private interests, we are paving the way for a public reaction, the end of which no man knows.

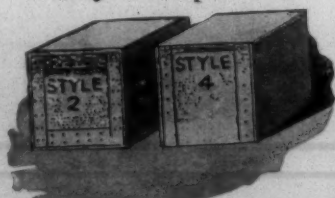
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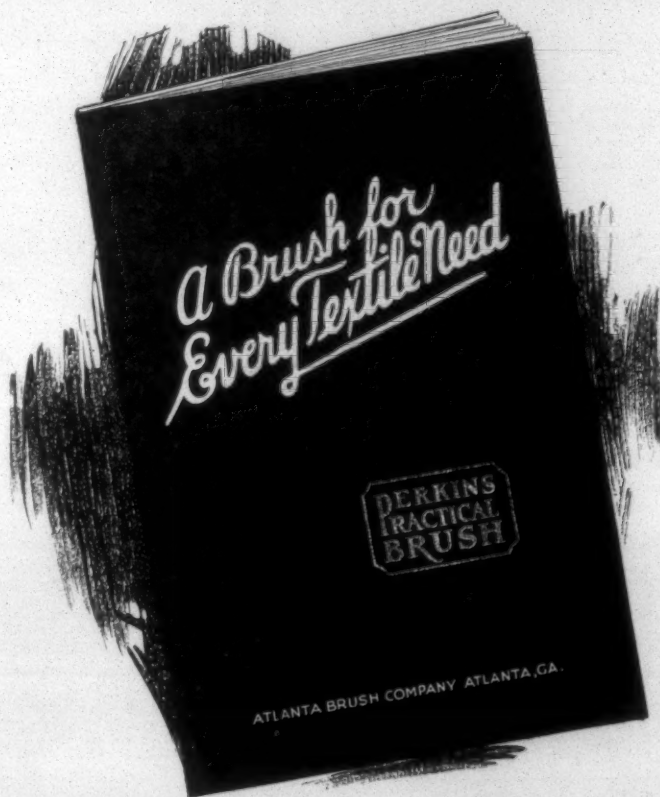
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Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.

History of Textile Industry

(The following very interesting history of the Textile Industry was written by Marshall Dilling, superintendent Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C., for the Gastonia Gazette.)

The art of spinning and weaving is one of the oldest known, it having been the practice of man since the creation to wear some kind of clothing. Wool was the first material used for making clothing, and in the course of time flax and cotton became to be extensively used. The manufacture of cotton was known in India and China many centuries before it was known to what we know as the modern world.

The historian, Herodotus, who lived about 450 B. C. mentioned the use of cotton which was called Tree-Wool. When the Greek and Roman empires were at the zenith of their power, they imported cotton from India for the manufacture of clothing. About the 10th century, the Moors introduced it into Spain and from there into The Netherlands and from there into England, by the refugees in the 15th century. By the middle of the 16th century, Manchester, England, was noted for its manufacture of cotton goods. Sometime later England required all the cotton grown in its colonial possessions to be sent to England to supply the industry that was growing up there.

The methods of spinning and weaving up to the 18th century was so crude that practically all the work was done by hand. In 1741 the first mill which manufactured cotton goods was established at Birmingham, England, and gave employment to ten girls, the power being furnished by two donkeys. This venture was unsuccessful and it was dismantled in 1745. However, there was such a great demand for cotton goods that the first effort caused people to think serious of some means for improving the manufacture of cotton goods.

As a result of this, in a short time Kay invented the fly shuttle and James Hargreaves the spinning jenny. Hargreave's first model was destroyed by his neighbors, because they thought it would make the work scarce, but by 1765 he had built another and had it in operation. The objection of his neighbors and fellow workers was so great that he had to keep the machine concealed from them and operate it without their knowledge. The story is told that one night as he was operating his spinning jenny, by the light of a tallow candle, he heard a knock at the door. He stopped his machine, blew out the candle and asked, "Who knocks?" the reply was "Dick Arkwright." Then Hargreaves asks, "A Spinner?" and Arkwright replied, "No a barber and hair buyer. I can pay for a lodging for a night."

When the stranger was admitted and the candle relighted, there was discovered by Arkwright a strange spinning wheel and eight spindles. In the itinerant barber he found a sympathetic listener and from this chance meeting of two poor unlearned laborers, there resulted an invention which made England the

world's greatest cotton manufacturing country and has revolutionized the methods of the industry.

Richard Arkwright was born in Creton, a small town north of Liverpool, in 1732. The youngest of thirteen children. At an early age he learned the barber trade and for twenty years worked at this trade. At the time of meeting with Hargreaves, he was thirty-three years of age and became so impressed with the machine that Hargreaves had invented, that he applied all of his time and talent to the improvement of the machine that manufactured cotton goods. Not being a mechanic himself, he employed a clock maker to construct the machine according to his ideas. He applied for his first patent in the year 1769. This was in the same year 1769, that Watts secured his patent on the steam engine. By 1775 Arkwright took out new patents on machines for equipping an entire textile factory. It is stated that no other patent ever issued was so comprehensive or covered so many distinct mechanical inventions all necessary to the success of one industry. It covered every stage of manufacture, from the fibre to the finished product ready for the merchants' shelves and providing for various weaves and mixtures of cotton with wool, silk and flax.

Richard Arkwright was one of the greatest geniuses that the world has known, not only did he invent the machine, but established what was known as the Factory System in England. He educated himself even after he was 50 years of age, made a fortune and was knighted by the king of England.

When Arkwright was discovering the spinning machine and Watts the steam engine, Samuel Crompton invented the Spinning Mule.

Arkwright became so successful with his machine that he established the first cotton mill in 1775. In 1784 Edmund Cartwright, a clergyman of England, invented the power loom, which made another new era in industry.

When all these things were taking place in England, it was discovered that cotton could be successfully grown in the Southern part of the United States, and Samuel Slater with two partners named Almy and Brown, conceived the idea that they could manufacture cotton in the New England states, and accordingly they built the first mill in America at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1793. It was patterned after Arkwright's mill in England and was equipped with seventy-two spindles. After operating it for two years they had accumulated two thousand pounds of yarn and Moses Brown became alarmed and wrote Samuel Slater as follows: "Thee must shut down Thy gates or Thee will spin all my farms in cotton yarn."

In the following year, 1794, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the cotton gin. There has been probably no invention of cotton machinery that has meant as much to the world as the cotton gin. It enables the producer to place his product on the market at a price the con-

sumer could pay and the consumer to secure a product that was badly needed. As a result of the Whitney invention the growing of cotton in the Southern States was immediately increased. In 1790 the United States did not export one pound of cotton, but with the advent of the cotton gin, there was exported in the year 1795, 5,276,306 pounds.

The cotton manufacturing business continued to grow in Old England and New England and many improvements were made in the machinery, that added to the efficiency of the business.

The Jacquard loom was invented by Jacquard, a Frenchman, in 1800. The Ring spinning frame, by John Thorp, an American, in 1828. The Comber by Heilman, of Mulhausen Alsace, in 1845. The revolving flat card by Evan Leigh, an Englishman, in 1857. The automatic loom by James H. Northrop and associates in 1894. From the above you notice that the inventions that stand out most prominent are as follows: From England, Spinning Jenny, by Hargreaves, and Arkwright; the Spinning Mule by Crompton; the Power Loom by Cartwright, and the Revolving Flat Card by Leigh; From France, the Jacquard Loom, by Jacquard, and the Comber by Heilman; From America the cotton Gin, by Whitney; the Ring Spinning Frame, by Thorpe and the Automatic Loom by Northrop.

There have been inventions that have an important bearing on the industry and America has furnished many of them, and is today tak-

ing the lead in improving the machines and methods of cotton manufacturing.

The textile industry was established in the South in 1813, when a mill was built on Mill Creek, one and one half miles from Lincolnton, North Carolina. Another mill was built at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, in 1817. The third mill was built at Greensboro, North Carolina, and in 1830 the machinery was moved to Mountain Island, Gaston County, North Carolina.

The textile industry is one of the largest in the world and employs millions of people and produces clothing for practically all of the people of the world.

There are today about 150,000,000 spindles in the world, with 37,000,000 in the United States and 16,000,000 in the South. The South with less than one half of the spindles in the United States, produces more than one half of the goods manufactured in the United States. North Carolina has 5,500,000 spindles. Gaston County, with one hundred and four mills with 1,249,696 spindles, is the leading county in the South and the fourth in the United States in the number of spindles.

Gaston county has specialized in the manufacture of fine combed yarns and holds a commanding place in the fine yarn markets of the world. With our natural advantages and the initiative of our citizenship, no one can tell just what the future holds for Gaston county. But judging by the past Gaston county is likely to become the lead-

ing cotton manufacturing county in the world.

Cotton Mill Head Says High Taxes Are Keeping Mills Out.

Williamston, S. C.—The tax situation in South Carolina, which is declared to be unfair to corporations, is likely to keep additional textile interests from locating in this state, according to J. P. Gossett, president of a number of mills in this section, who cites figures to support his contention.

Mr. Gossett makes public the amount of state and county taxes paid by the three mills in this county, the Williamston mills, Brogan mills and Toxaway mills, of which he is president. In every instance there has been a decided increase in the property valuation and the amount of taxes paid in the period from 1913 to 1922. However, except in the case of the Toxaway mills, there has been no addition to the equipment of any of these mills.

In the period from 1913 to 1922 the property valuation of the Williamston mills has been raised from \$179,827 to \$324,000. The amount of state and county taxes paid by this mill has increased in the same period from \$3,821.28 to \$12,393.

The Brogan mills, which are located in the city of Anderson, also show a big increase despite the fact that the mill has not added any looms, spindles or other equipment since 1908. The state and county taxes paid by this mill in 1913 totaled \$4,372.46, while in 1922 the amount totaled \$20,350. The prop-

erty valuation of this mill was increased in the ten years period from \$196,516 to \$440,000.

The Toxaway mills, the smallest in the group in this county of which Mr. Gossett is president, has not been exempt from increasing taxation. The mill paid \$2,331 in state and county taxes in 1913 while the amount paid for the same purpose in 1922 was \$12,199.99. The property valuation was increased in the same period from \$104,793 to \$263,000.

Mr. Gossett pointed out that there has been an unjust discrimination against corporations including cotton mills, on the part of the state tax commission. In many instances the assessed valuation of land and other real estate has been reduced, it was said, while in the case of cotton mills this amount has been increased.

"We are powerless in the hands of the commission," he said, in referring to the increased valuation which has been put on mill property over the state.

Mr. Gossett did not enter into the subject of taxes paid the municipal and federal government or the state income tax. "It is only the question of state and county taxes that I am trying to stress," he said. "I think anyone who studies the above figures, which are absolutely authentic as they are obtained from the treasurer's office, will agree with me that outside cotton mills are not likely to enter South Carolina under such conditions as we now have."

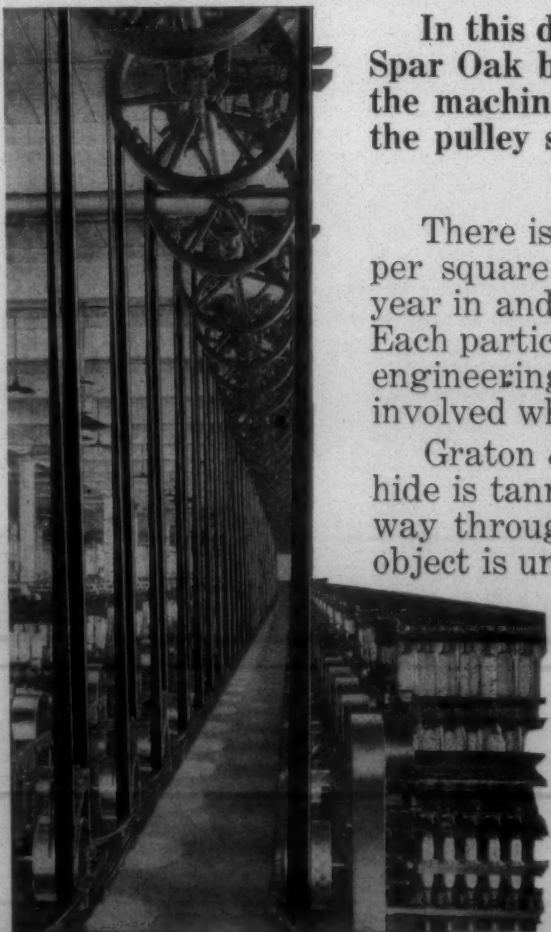
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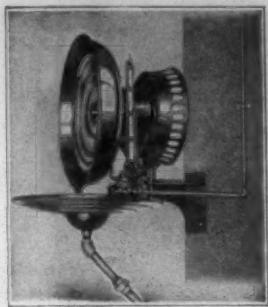
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Carpet Yarn Dyeing

Coloring of carpet yarns, and yarns for other kinds of floor coverings is, of itself, not a difficult matter in view of the equipment of modern dyehouses, says J. Matos, in *Fibre and Fabric*. Formerly, when the work was done in the old open dye tubs, the job was perhaps the most "sloppy" of any dyeing operation. At the present time, with improved dye-kettles the yarn is delivered in a very much better condition and decidedly more even in shade.

In dyeing yarns for the carpet trade, the dyer occupies a position to the designer that is relatively the same as that of a builder to the architect. The designed and architect prepare plans that are followed by the dyer and builder respectively. In designing carpets or rugs many conditions must be given consideration that lead to a finished fabric of harmonious design and in which the coloring of each of the design elements plays a most important part. In making the design the artist is constantly humoring his colors, shading and toning, until the completed pattern thoroughly harmonizes so that no one color appears more prominently than its neighbors.

Of course there are carpet designs made for certain classes of trade, and in which strong and brilliant shades are demanded; then again, there are other designs that appeal to a somewhat different trade, and in which the coloring is more refined and subdued. All these different color effects are governed by the particular trade that the finished carpet is intended for. Another class of coloring largely affected in rugs is the so-called "oriental," where the shades are so toned as to impart the appearance of age and antiquity.

All these various colorings are worked out in the designing room, and when the design is completed it is usual to have sample lots of yarn dyed and woven into patterns so that the designers and the selling force of the manufacturers may see what is under way. It is during the inspection of the woven sample pattern that a few points are to be finally determined. There may, and probably will be, some changes in the make-up of the colorings; a red is to be brightened, a pink slightly shaded with a blue; an olive toned with a little yellow; the ground color darkened or lightened, etc. Then the exact kind of yarn is to be determined to set off the figure to the best advantage; in this regard it is well known that the count and quality of the yarn play a most important part in the appearance of a carpet; in some instances a poor yarn, or one unsuitable may spoil what is otherwise a good design, irrespective of the beauty of individual colors.

Most carpet yarn dyers prefer to use, whenever possible, straight types

Cuts or rabbraisons are cleansed of dyes in preference to making mixtures, but it so happens that in many instances the shades selected by the designers are such that few straight dyes will suffice, and the dyer must then match his shades by compounding. The necessity

calls for skill in dyeing of the very highest order. It is the aim of the dyer to co-operate to his fullest extent with the designer, having in mind that the designer is the artist creating the pattern, and that he dyer is engaged in finishing one of the necessary parts of the completed work.

The choice of dyes for carpet and rug work need not be very extensive. A well-selected range of base colors, with an assortment of shading colors will usually meet the demands imposed on the dye-house by the designer. Of course, not all dyers work alike; some deem it necessary to carry a rather full line of dyes, but during the past twenty years, the tendency has been to keep the number of individual types down to a minimum.

With a line of about twenty dyes, including black, scarlet, reds, blues, green, yellow, orange, violet, rose with a complement of dyes for shading, the dyer is usually able to duplicate any shade used in the pattern.

In this connection, one of the most important contributions to the literature of practical textile coloring is the recent publication of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., treating on the dyeing of carpet yarn. This work shows a very complete series of thirty-six shades, representing twelve dyes, followed by type dyeing of eighteen additional dyes, giving the dyer of carpet and rug yarns, a wide range to choose from. In addition there is a most useful group of twenty-seven compound shades that in a most practical manner show the desirable mixtures for producing mode tones and other effects. These dyeings are all shown on actual pieces of carpet and woven from yarn that was dyed in practice. Finally, a selection of thirty colors is given on yarn, thus enabling the dyer to form some idea as to how his dyeings will appear before going to the loom.

Carpet yarns may consist wholly of wool, or they may contain admixtures of wool and hair as used for the cheaper grades. Where hair is used in the mixture, the choice of dyes should include those that are easily leveling, and are applied by means of sulphuric acid and Glauber's salt. This is generally necessary because hair, being less easily penetrated than wool, is likely to be left only in a partially dyed condition.

From the scourers, the yarn should be bleached or sulphured. It is almost impossible for the dyer to produce clear shades unless the material is as white or light colored as possible. After scouring, the rising should be so thorough that no traces of soap remain in the wool. While the rinsing may not be as perfect as for piece goods, it should be so well done that all soap is removed. The chief reason for this is that any traces of soap remaining in the wool will be decomposed when the yarn enters the acid dye bath, causing a separation of the free fatty acid which adheres to the wool. When the carpet is made, if such fatty acid is in it, it will cause a softening of fibres and thus be responsible for footprints, etc. In

other words, the wool in the yarn loses its elasticity.

The first important treatment of carpet yarns is scouring. As a rule, the oils used in the picker house for this class of material are not of the same high quality as are usually employed for finer wools, and consequently their removal requires a somewhat more drastic treatment. Most carpet yarn scourers employ a strong soap solution frequently fortified with soda to ensure the complete removal of the oils, but as often fail to wash or rinse the yarn afterwards, as thoroughly as they should, the result being that appreciable quantities of soap remain behind. Strong soap solutions of the kind mentioned are not absolutely detrimental, provided the temperature of scouring kept below 120 deg. F., but with the presence of soda, the yarn is liable to become somewhat harsh.

Only sufficient soap should be used in the yarn scours to effectively remove the oils at the indicated temperature and allowing proper time for the soap to do its work, conditions that require some experience and exercise of judgment. The main object being to deliver a clean yarn to the dyer, free from oils, and soap, and without any injury to the wool.

Level shades for ground colors are an absolute necessity, and for their production, slow dyeing should be resorted to. Any attempt to push the dyeing operation will only result in unevenness. The use of level dyeing dyes is recommended for the purpose, and the operation carried out with from 4 to 6 per cent of oil of vitriol and 20 to 25 per cent Glauber's salt. The dyestuffs may be previously dissolved and added to the bath, the temperature brought to about 175 deg. F., the yarn entered and afterwards raised to the boil and boiled to shade. For standard colorings, the dyer may fix his formula, but even then, he will have to pass judgment on each batch. When dyeing in revolving yarn kettles, the dye solution is added directly to the batch as soon as the temperature reaches 175 deg. F., after which it is raised to the boil, and boiled to shade.

Oriental shades, nearly all flat colorings, possess a peculiar charm in carpets that is greatly enhanced by the lustre of the wool. These shades, as they exist in genuine oriental productions, are chiefly the result of artistic and weaving skill, while the technique of the dyeing is secondary.

Facts gathered from various sources, and confirmed by travelers from those regions where such carpets are made, show that the dyer makes no effort to match his shades with any degree of accuracy. This accounts for the frequently noticed unevenness in ground colorings. Several large rugs of excellent material recently examined show distinct differences in shades of design elements that would otherwise be made absolutely uniform in a carpet of modern manufacture.

The actual dyeing of carpet yarn is carried out in either the old fashioned open tubs, in rotating dyeing machines, or in machines that are constructed to give to the yarn the same motion that it has when dyed in open tubs. It must be said that

with ordinary good labor and careful supervision, the open tub method has never been excelled for the quality of the work turned out, but the improved types of machines have made possible a greater unit output of dyings of very high quality. Formerly, when the old open tubs were exclusively used, handling the yarn was a very laborious matter; the worst feature was the constant turning of the yarn on the sticks, and the occasional "lifting" toward the end of the dyeing, to permit the additions of whatever shading colors were necessary.

Lone Star Cotton is Best From Spinning Standpoint.

Washington, D. C.—Pure-bred superior varieties of cotton are more desirable from a spinning standpoint than cotton produced from commercial seed, which is usually a mixture of a number of varieties containing hybrids of widely varying characteristics, a series of spinning tests recently conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, shows.

The tests were made to determine the relative spinning value of cotton commercially thought to be of superior character with that of a number of pure strains of superior varieties of cotton. The varieties tested were Acala, Lone Star, Mexican Big Boll, Rowden and typical North Georgia, all having been grown under boll-weevil conditions in the south-eastern cotton States during the 1921 season. There was some difference in the grade and length of staple of the varieties, but proper allowance for these conditions were made in drawing conclusions. All of the cottons were tested under identical mechanical conditions.

The tests showed that the yarns made from the pure bred varieties, Acala and Mexican Big Boll were strongest, the strength of these yarns being equal. Lone Star and Rowden yarns came second, these two being equal. The yarns from the typical North Georgia cotton, the product of commercial seed, was weakest. The yarns made from the different varieties were practically equal in evenness.

Arranged in order of evenness and strength, Lone Star heads the list, Acala and typical North Georgia are second, Rowden third and Mexican Big Boll last. Detailed results of the test are contained in bulletin 1148, entitled, "Comparative Spinning Tests of Superior Varieties of Cotton," copies of which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture.

Proposed Revival of Carpet Industry in Greece.

The question of installing in Greece carpet looms which shall be operated by refugees is reported by C. E. Dickerson, clerk of the American Trade Commissioner in Athens, to be under discussion at the Ministry of National Economy. The press is of the opinion that such a plan if put into effect would result in reviewing in Greece an industry which had flourished in Asia Minor, and provide work for many refugees in a trade in which they were trained.

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JENNINGS COTTON MILLS, Inc.
Lumberton, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

Child Labor Amendment.

It is very evident that there has been a considerable change of sentiment at Washington since the recent hearing on the proposed Federal Child Labor Constitutional Amendment.

At the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday a motion to set the matter aside entirely was lost by only one vote, there being five votes for setting it aside and six votes for further consideration.

In spite of that vote the Committee adjourned without taking any action and will not meet again until February 20th.

As Congress will adjourn on March 3rd it will be manifestly impossible to pass the amendment even through the Senate during this session and it is not probable that the next Congress will convene before December. The recent hearing before the sub-committee disclosed the fact that the Senators had an entirely wrong idea of the Child Labor Laws of the Southern States and believed that our laws were not enforced.

The people of other sections have the same idea and we should during the period that will elapse before the next Congress meets in December, get the true facts before the members of the new Congress and prominent men and women in every section.

If we can counteract the mass of false statements that have been made by the National Child Labor Committee and disclose the manipulation of statistics by the Child Labor Bureau of the Department of Labor, the sensible people of this country will not favor tampering with the Constitution in order to carry out the pet scheme of those who seek to regulate our affairs.

The Buyer's Atmosphere.

Our good friend, the Textile World, stated several months ago that when cotton went above twenty cents it would check consumption

but we call their attention to the fact that with 28 cent cotton the January consumption was 610,000 bales as against an average of 500,000 bales when cotton was around or below 20 cents.

We note in the last issue of of the Textile World the following statement:

"It has been 20 years since the cotton belt was blessed with such low and widespread temperatures as prevailed during the first few days of the week, and it should prove more effective in destroying hibernating weevils than any other known method, and if it were followed up throughout the cotton belt by a thorough burning of all cotton stalks and other field trash, the boll weevil menace would be reduced to a minimum. Even without the latter precaution it would not be surprising if large sections of the South were found to be almost completely rid of the pest."

Temperatures in the South have not been unusually low and as much as we would like to know that the boll weevil had been frozen to death, there is evidence that he has not been injured as much as usual. The idea of the boll weevil disappearing entirely from certain sections is about as reasonable as to expect snow next July.

Our friends are writing in the midst of a buying section and it is evident that they have absorbed too much of the buyers atmosphere.

We wish they were right about the boll weevil but they were simply reflecting "buyer's talk."

Record Consumption.

The figures just issued show that the consumption of cotton by American mills during January was 610,000 bales which was greater than any month on record except March, 1916, when it was 613,000.

Consumption by American mills during this cotton year has been as follows:

(Daily News Record,
February 9th.)

"Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Southern carded yarn values appear to have softened again, especially as far as the coarser numbers are concerned. They are being quoted here between half a cent and a cent cheaper up to 16s, except for two-ply carded warps, for which lower prices are reported but have not yet been fully confirmed.

"As a general thing, buyers are beginning again to have their 'day in court.' The spread between their price ideas and those of the majority of the spinners has increased. Local yarn dealers now seem to be paying greater attention to their customers' notions regarding yarn values than to the asking prices of spinners.

"A buyer was in the market for 50,000 pounds of this number last week. He was quoted 65 cents, that being the spinners' figure. He was willing to give 63 cents. He found a dealer who let him have 25,000 pounds at 63 cents. The buyer has now set 61 cents as the maximum for the other 25,000 pounds. The spinners still quote 65 cents, with some exceptions, but at the moment the trend seems to be against them.

"Combed peeler and mercerized yarns are being depressed by occasional sales at remarkably low prices. The Southern spinners are quoting 70 to 72 cents for 30s-2 combed peeler skeins, for example, but there have been sales reported here lately at as low as 65 cents."

We are reprinting above extracts from the yarn market reports of the February 9th issues of the Daily News Record and the New York Journal of Commerce.

It will be noted that there is quite a contrast between the reports and it is evident to any fair minded man that with the yarn market reporter of the Daily News Record the "wish is father of the thought."

It would be interesting to know how many hours he spent on February 8th at the office of yarn speculators.

The Daily News Record is an excellent market paper and is reliable and accurate in every department except its Philadelphia yarn market which we do not hesitate to brand as unreliable and habitually inaccurate.

	1922-23	1921-22	ports during the remaining six months plus August.
August	527,404	467,103	
September	495,344	484,647	
October	533,950	494,745	
November	577,561	526,610	
December	527,945	511,800	
January	610,375	526,552	
Total	3,272,579	3,011,457	

In our statistics issued February 1st, we estimated the January consumption at 550,000, whereas, it turns out to have been 610,000 and we estimated the exports at 3,200,000 whereas they proved to be 3,303,000. Exports and consumption during the first six months were therefore 6,575,000 bales which leaves almost exactly 6,000,000 bales from which to supply the consumption and ex-

(Journal of Commerce,
February 9th.)

"Southern spinners have not receded from their usual quotations. Mill prices are as high if not higher than prices at which selling factors will do business. A number of Southern spinners were in the market up to yesterday interesting distributors. It was learned that they booked contracts at prices on a parity with those named and in some instances at higher levels.

"Some sales of carpet yarns were reported, as were also insulating yarns. The quantities involved extended between 50,000 and 150,000, deliveries to be made between March and June.

"A number of cotton yarn factors are sure that a very active committing period is ahead and likely to arrive within two weeks, barring a calamity. The assumption is based on something more than a hazardous guess. The distributor is aware of the consumers' normal needs. He also knows fairly intimately how well requirements have been covered.

"On this basis spinners and distributors feel that no price reductions are possible. It is readily admitted that stock lots and consumer resales are given the present market the semblance of unsteadiness. The slight shading of prices for small lots would pass unnoticed if normal activity developed in the market.

"Here and there some larger sized offerings are noted at less than customary prices. In one or two instances such quantities run up to 25,000 pounds. The usual thing is for such yarns to be sluggish items and therefore less desirable."

The figures that we have published from time to time refer only to the supply of American cotton in the United States while those recently published by the Department of Commerce refer to American cotton in all countries of the world and it should be taken into consideration that the foreign mills can never be without a large reserve of American cotton either at their plants or in transit.

Personal News

D. D. Golden has been appointed weaving overseer at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

J. F. Armstrong has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Efrd Mills No. 4 and 5, Albe-marle, N. C.

N. F. Thompson has been promoted to assistant superintendent at the Efrd Mills No. 1 and 2, Albe-marle, N. C.

R. J. Brown, formerly of William-son, S. C., has accepted a position as night overseer weaving at the Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

C. H. Hardy has resigned as over-seer spinning at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga., to become overseer carding at Pioneer Cotton Mills, Guthrie, Okla.

W. P. Parsons has been elected president of the Wade Manufacturing Company, a new concern which will build a mill at Wadesboro, N. C.

W. Henry Liles has been elected secretary-treasurer of the newly organized Wade Mfg. Co., at Wadesboro, N. C.

George Albert Draper.

A biographical sketch of George Albert Draper, whose death occurred February 7, as noted, is given below:

George Albert Draper, son of George and Hannah M. Thwing Draper, was born in Hopedale, November 4, 1855, died at Phillips House, Massachusetts General Hospital, February 7, 1923. He married November 6, 1890, Jessie Preston, daughter of Gen. William and Margaret Preston, of Lexington, Ky.

He was educated in the local schools, the Allen School of Newton, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On leaving school he entered the office of George Draper & Son, a co-partnership comprising his father and oldest brother; he was made a member of the firm in 1877, and the title of the firm changed to George Draper & Sons.

He was treasurer of the Hope-dale Machine Company and Hope-dale Machine Screw Company at the time of the Consolidation of the various manufacturing interests in Hopedale in December 1896, and was at that time elected treasurer of the Draper Company. He was

chosen Treasurer of the Draper Corporation when it succeeded the Draper Company in 1916.

He was the head of the financial and manufacturing departments of Draper Company and Draper Corporation from his election in 1896 up to the time of his death. In the development and introduction of the Northrop Loom, Mr. George A. Draper was an important factor; and to his vision, business ability and persistence is due much of the progress in the art of weaving during the past thirty years.

Mr. Draper, at the time of his death, was treasurer of Draper Corporation; treasurer of Northrop Loom Company; President of Grafton & Upton Railroad Company; President, Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y.; Director of the First National Bank, of Boston; Director of Man-ville Company, Providence, R. I.; Director of Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.; and Director of Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C.

He was a member and ex-President of the Home Market Club of Boston.

Mr. Draper leaves two children, Major Wickliffe Preston Draper, and Mrs. Helen Draper Taft.

His wife, Mrs. Jessie Preston Draper, died February 11, 1917.

The funeral services were held at the Unitarian Church in Hopedale on Saturday afternoon, February 10, at 3 o'clock; following a brief service at the house in Boston.

The works of the Draper Corporation were closed on Saturday, February 10th, the day of the funeral, and the employees were credited their usual pay.

Mr. Draper made his home in Hopedale and was much interested in the town and its people.

The Unitarian Church, which was dedicated in 1898, was given to the Unitarian Parish, of which they were members, by George A. and Governor Eben S. Draper, as a memorial to their father and mother—George and Hannah B. Draper.

About two years ago with view of providing accommodations for various Hopedale activities, Mr. George A. Draper arranged for the incorporation of The Hopedale Community House, Inc., and furnished the funds for a Community building and its equipment, and an additional fund, the interest of which will furnish an annual income. The Community House will be completed ready for occupancy within a few months.

Bleachers!

(Selling Points No. 41)

To cut or not to cut
that is the question.

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they have a white that is
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Granite Falls, N. C.—The Granite Falls Cordage Co.'s mill, now well toward completion, is said to be the largest of its kind in the country. The building is 230 by 350 feet. Forty new dwelling houses for operatives will be built adjoining the mill.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Wellman Cotton Mill Company, which is operated by Huntsville capital, was awarded a contract for the erection of ten new cottages in the mill district at Athens. The new houses will be homes for additional operators employed by the plant, which is now being operated night and day. Additional machinery is to be installed in the mill at an early date.

Kershaw, S. C.—The Kershaw Cotton Mills, are building some new houses for their operatives. These new houses are of the popular bungalow type with all modern conveniences and will be quite an addition to the mill village. The firm of Haynesworth & Lawton, Florence, S. C., have the contract for these houses.

The Kershaw Mills are running full day and night.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Lowe Manufacturing Company is preparing for the erection of about 20 additional cottages in the Lowe mill village for the housing of additional operators and is also preparing for the erection of three warehouses for cotton and manufactured goods, according to J. H. McGregor, general agent. The contemplated improvements at the mill and in the village will cost about \$40,000, it is estimated.

Gastonia, N. C.—A contract for a large addition to the Loray plant of the Jenckes Company, which will provide 100,000 square feet of floor space, has been awarded, it was announced from Pawtucket.

Work will be started immediately. This is the third addition the Jenckes Company has ordered at its Southern plant in the past 12 months, and it is intended to complete the plant, making it one of the largest mills under one roof in the South with a capacity of 140,000 spindles and employing about 2,600 persons.

Both spinning and weaving machines will be installed.

The Aberthaw Construction Company has the building contract. Roberts and Company, of Atlanta, are the architect-engineers.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Security & Guaranty Corporation of Muskogee, Okla., is interested in financing a cotton mill to be located somewhere in Arkansas, according to a letter received from that company by the local Chamber of Commerce.

"It would be our plan to erect a mill costing in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, a portion of the securities which we would sell locally," says the letter. "We have connections in the East as well as in Europe which we have reason to believe would absorb a block of the securities of a cotton mill in Arkansas."

Mooresville, N. C.—The stockholders of the Mooresville Cotton Mills in special session amended the charter, authorizing the increasing of

the capitalization. They also instructed the board of directors to add to the plant whenever they in their judgment deemed it wise to do so. The Mooresville mills has proved one of the best investments of cotton mill stock in the South, and when this concern begins to expand it will mean a great deal more for the community in the way of increased pay rolls.

Rockingham, N. C.—The contract for the construction of 35 homes for employees was yesterday let by the Hannah Pickett Mills to the Minter Homes Company of Greenville, S. C. Work will begin in the near future and will be completed as rapidly as possible.

During the past few months the

Minter Homes Company has secured a number of large contracts for the erection of houses in various cotton mill villages. The quality of Greenville-made houses and the manner in which they are made as well as the ease with which they may be put up have been factors in bringing the contracts to that firm.

Wadesboro, N. C.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wade Manufacturing Company, the new cotton corporation recently organized and incorporated here, W. P. Parsons was elected president, T. C. Coxe, vice president, and W. Henry Liles, secretary and treasurer. The new officials are all prominent and successful business men of this city, having been closely with business interests here for many years, and their selection insures the success of the newest and most ambitious enterprise upon which the city has yet entered.

The capital stock of the new company has been increased within the past few days from \$500,000 to \$750,000 and may be increased even more.

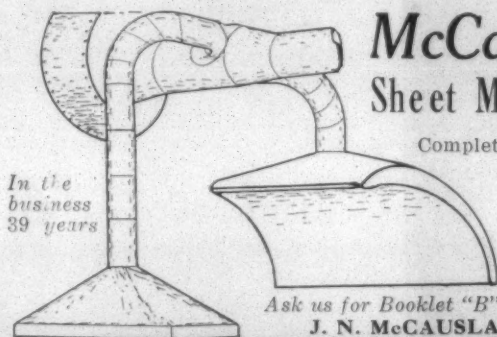
The new company will most probably purchase three or four hundred acres of land adjoining and including the new mill site, as this mill is regarded as being only the first link of a possible chain of mills to be erected here within the next few years.

A building committee has been appointed and engineers will be invited to consult with reference to plans and specifications for the new plant at an early date.

Rome, Ga.—Improvements and extensions of the Berryton cotton mills and the Rome Hosiery Mills at a total cost of \$150,000 immediately were announced by John M. Berry, president of the two companies. In making the announcement, Mr. Berry said that during the past eight months the two mills have turned out the highest output of cotton yarn and hosiery in their history. He said that the prospects for business from now until September are of the brightest hue.

The Berryton Mills manufacture cotton yarn for the Rome and Cherokee Hosiery Mills, which are owned by the same interests.

The improvements at the Berryton Mills will consist of the addition of 3,000 spindles on floor space that was constructed more than a year ago. The extension at the Home Hosiery Mill will consist of a 60x100 foot two-story annex to the mill and construction of a 40x40 foot bright office building equipped with vaults



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and all modern office equipment. The force of workers at the hosiery mill will be increased from 100 to 125 hands.

Calhoun Falls, S. C.—Additions to the equipment of the Calhoun mill at Calhoun Falls is probably the largest textile development now under way in the state, according to information obtained from J. P. Gossett, president of the Calhoun mill.

The charter of these mills has recently been increased from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 while the paid in capital of the mills has been increased from \$600,000 to \$900,000.

The equipment is being increased correspondingly, the number of spindles being increased from 25,000 to 40,000. The number of looms in the mill is being increased from 600 to 1,000. A weave shed 154 feet and eight inches by 131 feet is also being erected to care for additional looms. The new weave room will be strictly modern in every way and will contain a saw-tooth roof, which is now a part of the make-up of the

majority of modern building of this type.

This mill is operated by electric power but the current is generated within the plant. A new steam plant is being installed to furnish the current for the plant.

Present plants call for the completion of the work by June 1. At that time the number of employes will be increased from 350 to 500. Homes are being erected to care for the additional workmen and their families. The plant will be operated both night and day, manufacturing wide print cloths.

Receiver For Couch Cotton Mills.

Atlanta, Ga.—Petitions filed in the Federal District Court on Saturday against the Couch Cotton Mills, a Delaware corporation, owning cotton mills in various Southern cities, with principal offices in Atlanta, revive a case which has been much in the financial limelight during the past few years.

A petition requesting that a receiver in equity be appointed for the Couch Cotton Mills, of which C. A. Burts is president, was filed by the Central Bank & Trust Corporation of Atlanta. The petition was granted by Judge Samuel H. Sibley, and W. W. Banks and Shepard Bryan were appointed as receivers in equity. They were directed to file bonds of \$25,000 each within 10 days.

Immediately after the petition in equity was granted, involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were filed against the Couch Cotton Mills by Little, Powell, Smith and Goldstein, attorneys representing the Fulton Supply Co., Grinnell Co., and the Seabrook Coal Company, as creditors of the cotton mill company.

On May 14, 1921, a petition of involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the Couch Cotton Mills, Inc., by the Southern Textile Machinery Co., Claud Ramseur and E. H. Graves was appointed receivers for the cotton mill company, and was later succeeded by J. K. Ottley as receiver. A jury trial was demanded, and on September 6, 1921, an order was issued decreeing the mills solvent

and dismissing the petition for adjudication. The final report of the receiver was filed in January, 1922.

During November, 1921, the Couch Cotton Mills were authorized to issue separate series of notes, A, B and C. Series A were not to exceed \$300,000, Series B not to exceed \$190,000 and Series C not to exceed the amount necessary to settle with creditors of the company at par.

The petition in equity filed by the Central Bank and Trust Corporation on Saturday set forth that the amount of outstanding bonds against the Couch Cotton Mills at this time are as follows: Series A, \$223,725.82; Series B, \$86,677.72; Series C, \$563,374.42.

Couch Bros. Not Connected.

Couch Bros. & Manufacturing Co., of Eastpoint, request that it be noted that the court proceedings do not in any way affect them, as they are an entirely different concern.

Says N. C. Mill Taxes Higher.

Columbia, S. C.—North Carolina cotton mills pay in state income taxes more than two cents per spindle more than South Carolina mills, and almost double the amount mills in this state pay on each \$100 of common capital stock invested, according to a statement obtained from W. G. Querry, chairman of the state tax commission, who has determined these facts by a long and exhaustive investigation made by him and his commission in co-operation with the revenue commissioner of North Carolina.

For 1921, the income tax paid per spindle by South Carolina mills is given in a table drawn by the tax commission as .08903. The South Carolina rate paid per spindle is given as .06512, a difference of slightly more than two cents a spindle in favor of South Carolina.

For the same year, the amount paid by North Carolina mills on each \$100 of common capital stock invested is .006189, while the South Carolina amount paid is given as only .003296.

The records of the commissioner of internal revenue for North Carolina, Mr. Querry said, "show that for the year 1921, calendar and fiscal, cotton mills paid state income taxes of \$476,551.20."

"The records of the South Carolina tax commission show that for the year 1921 cotton mills paid state income taxes in the amount of \$332,293.16."

The tables show par value of paid-in capital common stock in North Carolina as \$76,994,071 and the par value of stock of South Carolina mills as \$100,776,390.

In his investigation, which he has just concluded and of which this statement is the result, Mr. Querry and his commissioners visited the office of the North Carolina revenue commissioner and obtained their statistics in regard to that state from official records there.

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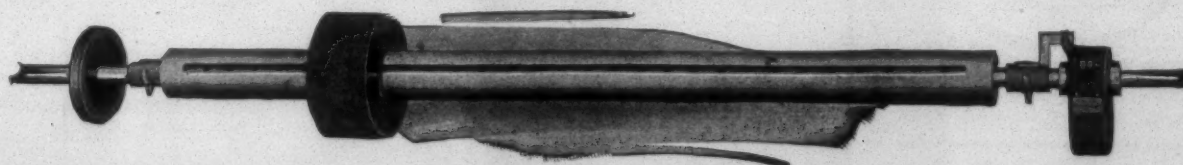
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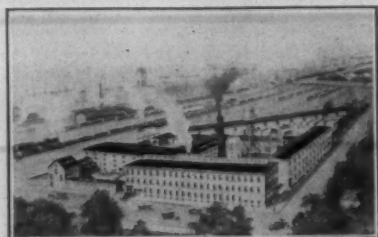
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British Textile Trade Shows Great Improvement in 1922.

(Ernest L. Tutt, Textile Division of Commerce.)

(Great Britain's imports of raw cotton were 22.1 per cent and its exports of cotton piece goods and cotton yarns respectively 44.1 per cent and 31 per cent larger than in 1921, but despite this marked improvement the year's trade was below the pre-war level.)

If a large increase in imports of raw cotton and even greater gains in exports of cotton yarns and piece goods over the previous year can be accepted as a good criterion, then the British textile industry made gratifying strides toward recovery during 1922, though it is still much below pre-war activity. During the year ending December 31, 1922, Great Britain imported 1,910,125 bales of American raw cotton, or 14 per cent more than the 1,675,737 bales taken in 1921, but 42.4 per cent under the 1913 total takings of American. During the same period total imports of all kinds of raw cotton were 2,995,795 bales, a 22.1 per cent increase over 1921 and a 34.1 per cent decrease from the total imports of 1913.

Imports of cotton linters totaled 2,195,100 pounds in 1922, against 1,084,500 pounds for the previous year; and imports of unmanufactured cotton waste amounted to 56,185,800 pounds in 1922, compared with 29,946,200 pounds in 1921.

Exports of cotton piece goods gained even more than imports of raw cotton, the total being 44.1 per cent larger than the 1921 shipments. Here again, however, pre-war quantities were not attained.

Although exports of cotton yarn during 1922 do not show so large an increase over the previous year as do piece goods, the rise being 33 per cent, the total is not so far below pre-war shipments. In percentage, 1922 is only 4 per cent behind 1913, and the proportion of yarn exports to piece goods exports was much higher during the past two years than in 1913.

Some striking advances occurred in exports of yarns to individual countries, among them increases to Germany from 5,811,000 pounds in 1920 to 14,862,300 pounds in 1921 and 35,387,500 pounds in 1922; to the Netherlands, from 39,234,100 pounds in 1921 to 61,763,700 in 1922; to

China, from 2,654,300 pounds in 1920 to 3,467,400 pounds the following year and 6,042,800 in 1922; and to Bombay, from 10,850,000 in 1920 to 18,383,900 in 1921 and 21,226,900 last year.

The facts brought out here indicate great improvement in the textile industry in Great Britain. Other signs of improvement are a larger percentage of spindles active and a lower unemployment roll as well as increased mill consumption of cotton. Indications are that 3,100,000 bales of cotton of all kinds may be consumed by Great Britain during the current cotton season up to next July 31 compared with a total consumption of 2,948,000 bales for the 1921-22 season.

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NATIONAL VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.

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Final limit of all tickets Feb. 20th, 1923.

If presented prior to Feb. 20th, tickets may be extended until March 7th, 1923, by paying fee of \$1.00.

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Part Time Mill Schools

The question of providing part-time schools in the textile industry has received increasing during the past few years and a great deal of experimental work has been done along this line. Very successful results have been obtained at the Rocky Mount Cotton Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C., at a part time school conducted by the mill teacher.

Superintendent H. L. Holden, of this mill, in writing to the Department of Public Instruction of this state, gives a very interesting account of the work done there and because the work is so important, this letter is reproduced below with a view of giving first hand information to other mills that are interested in the parttime school idea. Mr. Holden's letter follows:

"Complying with your request for our views and opinions of the 'Part-time' classes and a general idea of the work we have done and are doing:

"We inaugurated the movement as you know here amongst our girls last year with Miss Dora Beck in charge of the work. While she could not and did not give all her time to this particular line, she did give it a special place on her program, and obtained most excellent results. The time given to it was two hours a day, two days a week. The subjects taught embraced reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling, home economics, hygiene and the essential elements of domestic art. We made no attempt to elaborate or to reach out into the higher branches of any of these sciences, but confined ourselves to the simplest phase of each, teaching those things that have to do with everyday life of the girls. They are taught personal hygiene, the selection and preparation of food, how to identify and determine the value and quality of material or goods, how to sew, how to conduct themselves agreeably and effectively or good manners as applied to the home and when abroad, and to gracefully meet and perform the small as well as the larger duties of life.

"Miss Beck had a class of twelve girls last year. I watched these girls closely to determine as far as possible the actual value of the work. I find a notable difference in them—their general bearing and department has changed to an extent that convinces me that they have been benefitted to a marked degree and that it is of a lasting nature. I regard these classes as of the utmost value to the girls, the community and the mill. My personal view of the work of this kind is, and always has been, that the only difference between the girls of the mill and other girls is one of education and refinement, and despite their handicapped environment and everything else, they can acquire culture, education and refinement through a proper course

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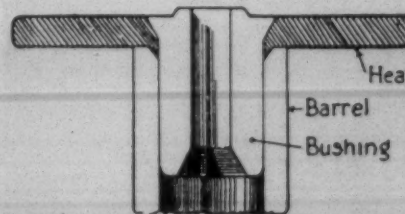
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of instruction and training. I consider the part-time class a step toward that end. In the development of work of this kind it is essential to keep in mind the object taught, to be reached or gained, and the physical, mental, moral and economic development of the girls in the mill. All, or nearly all, efforts of the past have been toward getting them out of the mill; hence it has been wasted and fruitless. We must realize once and for all time that these great textile institutions are a part and a very important part of our civilization, and that the workers in these mills and factories are an important part of our citizenship, and the duty of the state is that of giving them advantages which will enable them to find happiness and prosperity and contentment as mill workers. This can be done by the correct instruction and training of the girls.

"I do not disregard or minimize the importance of the boys, but do claim our first consideration should be given the girls, for if they are to remain in the mills their capacity for better living and for the enjoyment of life should be increased. True happiness is a state of mind, and depends largely on the cultivation and development of our powers or senses. It is possible to bring to our mill girls the very best methods and practices and systems of living through these part-time classes, provided, of course, the right kind of teachers are put in charge of the work.

"We have so far confined or rather restricted the class to ten or twelve girls between 14 and 16 years of age, feeling that it is better to start on a small scale and instruct intensively. As we get more into it and gain more experience we probably will increase the number of classes, and add from time to time such features as we deem beneficial.

"We hope that work of this kind will be done vigorously all over the State. If so, we confidently predict that happy results will follow. We believe it is a great work and well worth the trouble and expense.

"Yours truly,

"H. L. Holden, Supt."

Cape Ostrich Feather Market Dull.

Municipal sales of ostrich feathers at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, amounted to 24,497 pounds in November. Consul M. B. Davis reports, compared with 31,948 pounds in October. The average price per pound was also less than that for October. Prices ruling at the last November auction may be obtained from the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Oporto Mills Manufacturing Shawls.

Mills in the Oporto district of Portugal are now manufacturing the heavy woolen shawls worn by working women, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Consul S. H. Wiley. These shawls were originally made by hand throughout the country districts, but later cheap machine-made shawls imitating the hand-made article were imported from Austria and Germany.

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Position as overseer weaving by young man with family; 22 years in mill and 14 years experience in weaving and slashing. O. O. Tisdale, Gaffney, S. C., No. 8.

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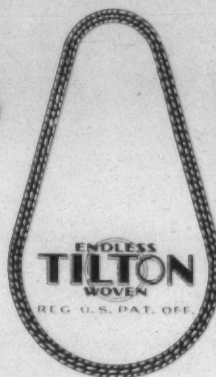


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Cotton Notes

Textile Prosperity at Roubaix-Tourcoing.

The year 1922 registers a period of marked prosperity in the local textile industry, public conditioning of wool, cotton, and other textiles reaching a total of 39,996 metric tons at Roubaix, an increase of 124 per cent over 1921 figures. Pre-war figures amounted to about 50,000 metric tons. Combed wool contributed in large measure to this increase, having registered 30,075 metric tons in 1922 against 13,725 metric tons in 1921. Total conditionings at Tourcoing were 55,406 metric tons in 1922, compared with 30,306 metric tons in 1921, combed wool representing 35,196 metric tons in 1922 and only 19,332 metric tons in 1921. Consul Paul Chapin Squire, Lille, reports to the Department of Commerce.

Stocks of Cotton Running Low.

Washington, D. C.—World stocks of cotton, including that produced in America, will have been depleted to an "abnormally low total" by next August if the present rate of consumption continues, according to a summary of world production and consumption made public by the commerce department.

The indicated carry-over August 1, 1923, will amount to 2,775,000 bales of American, and 6,621,000 bales of all kinds of cotton, including American, the report says, whereas, the carry-over last August was 5,123,000 bales of American and 9,530,000 bales of all kinds.

This season's production of 9,694,000 of American and 17,664,000 bales of all kinds of cotton, with the carry-over of last August, the report stated, gave a total supply for 1922-23 of 11,087,000 bales of American cotton, and 27,200,000 bales of all kinds.

Consumption for 1922-23 was estimated at 12,312,000 bales of American and 20,579,000 bales of all kinds of cotton, reducing the stocks of American cotton more than 6,500,000 bales, and of all kinds more than 8,000,000 bales within two years.

Citing that world production had declined while consumption remained about normal despite a decline of about 30 per cent in Europe, the report revealed that in 1908-09, world production was 20,604,000 bales and world consumption 20,289,000 bales, while in 1922-23 world production was 17,664,000 bales and world consumption 20,579,000 bales, with European consumption only 7,623,000 bales.

A compilation giving cotton production by countries showed that 1922-23 production was as follows:



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MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE COTTON OF SUPERIOR
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Shippers of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee Cottons

Ask your broker for ROBERTS Cotton, it pays

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COTTON

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Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

BARNWELL & COMPANY

Staple Cotton

MISSISSIPPI and ARKANSAS

Have Been Making Satisfactory
Shipments Since 1886

MEMPHIS, TENN.

British India, 3,750,000 bales.
Egypt, 1,500,000 bales.
Brazil, 545,000 bales.
And all other countries, except the
United States, 855,000 bales.

Cotton consumption for 1922-23
by countries was estimated as fol-
lows:

United States, 6,400,000 bales.
United Kingdom, 3,100,000 bales.
Other European countries, 4,523,-
000 bales.

British India, 1,950,000 bales.

Japan, 2,500,000 bales.

Other countries, 2,106,000 bales.

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Fluctuations in prices for both
spot cotton and future contracts
were less violent during the week
ending February 9, with final prices
36 points up for spots and 18 points
up for March future contracts on
the New York Cotton Exchange.
Southern spot markets were reported
firm with spot sales slightly in
excess of those for the previous
week. The closing price for mid-
dling in 10 of the spot markets was
28.05 cents per pound compared with
27.69 cents on February.

Exports for the week were under
the figures for last week, amounting
to 73,296 bales compared with 81,385
bales for the corresponding period
last year.

Reports from dry goods centers
indicate some falling off in inquiries
but with prices well sustained at
the advance.

Certificated stock at New York on
February 9 was 56,505 bales, and at
New Orleans, 22,916 bales. Total
stocks all kinds at New York, 71,677
bales, and at New Orleans, 199,974
bales.

New York future contracts closed
February 9: March 27.82 cents, May
28.14 cents, July 27.53 cents, October
25.29 cents, December 25.04 cents.
New Orleans closed: March 28.15
cents; May 27.90 cents, July 27.43
cents, October 24.85 cents, December
24.55 cents. New Orleans spot cotton
28.50 cents per pound.

Cotton movement from August 1
to February 9:

	1923	1922
Bales	Bales	Bales
Port receipts	4,598,129	3,954,574
Port stocks	887,582	1,127,135
Interior receipts, ..	6,282,690	5,427,432
Interior stocks ..	1,089,756	1,450,778
Into sight	8,253,882	7,224,354
Northern spinners' takings	1,585,453	1,546,006
Southern spinners' takings	3,198,554	2,431,787
World visible sup- ply of American cotton	3,204,338	4,415,033

For Sale.

"350 Section Beams, 26" head,
1" quartered barrel, standard size,
only a few ever been used, price
\$12.50 each.

Large lot of 3x4 1/4 wood spools,
standard bore, in excellent shape
at a close price.

100,000 new warp bobbins, 7 1/4"
stroke, for Draper No. 2 spindle.
Can mail sample and quote price
if interested.

Also a large lot of Dixon Ad-
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short staple cotton.

Address: Textile Machinery
Exchange, P. O. Box 1355, Char-
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Largest Cotton Factors in the World

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DOMESTIC—COTTON MERCHANTS—EXPORT
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High Grade Staple Cotton

Experienced Handlers of Low Grade

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Clarksdale, Miss.

H. J. Murff

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Delta Staples and Benders

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Let Us Quote You

Southeastern Selling Agency

LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANYOF ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1-8 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

Full 1" to commercial 1 1-8" cottons are extremely scarce, can be now had only at wide premiums and shortly may be unobtainable. It will be worth the while of mills using these lengths to consider what they will do to supplement this shortage. We suggest the purchase 1 3-16" cottons by those who can use them, for they are still plentiful and very cheap.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were moderately active during the week. A fairly large trade in the gray goods division was evident. While there was a good demand for finished goods and there was a further advance in prices. Bleached goods were marked up a half cent. There was a good call for canton flannels and heavy domestics for fall. Some cotton blanket lines were sold up and withdrawn. Fall dress ginghams were offered at value and large orders were placed for some of the best known lines.

The demand for wash fabrics has shown considerable improvement, with crepes and ratines as the favorites. The demand from the manufacturing trades has slowed up to some extent.

An improving business is reported by jobbing houses. Retail buying during the week was very good. Mills on heavy cotton are enjoying a good business and prices on these goods are firmer, with a rising tendency noted.

The print cloth division was more active as the week closed and some large sales were made to the converting trades. This buying was simulated after one large printer withdrew its lines and reports were circulated that other withdrawals were to follow.

There was some business done on 38 1-2 inch 64x60s at 10 15-16 cents and in 68x72s at 11 15-16 cents, but at the close the even prices of 41c and 42c held for all spots or nearby offerings. Some wide odd were sold in medium constructions besides those noted, but there was not much business here in narrow cloths.

Sheetings were very quiet all over the market, although prices were quoted as very firm. For 470s, 10 7-8 cents is now asked. Export inquiries have fizzled out. Some small inquiries were reported on bag cloths. There was some business done on safeens and twills, but generally in small quantities.

On combed goods spots of 40-inch 88x80, 8.50 yard, sold at 16 cents; spots of 40-inch, 96x92, 7.50 yard, sold at 18 cents; spots of 40-inch, 96x100, 7.00 yard, sold at 19 cents.

For 28-inch, 96x40, 5.00 yard, combed two-ply and single poplin, 20 cents was paid on contract. The market on the 37½-inch of this construction has been considered at 23 1-2 cents.

In the silk and cotton market anticipations are extending into October. The fabrics booked in such contracts include canton, tussah, crepe and shirting mixtures. The more distant positions will bring goods into the market during a period when they perforce must be carried over into spring. As regards crepes buying, factors therefore feel their vogue as certain to continue into another year.

Numbered duck sales have been of moderate extent with discounts varying between 30 and 5 and 35 and 5 off. The wanted weights are Nos. 8 to 12. During the week Government offerings have tempered buying interest, but only to the extent of presenting buyers with such widths and constructions as entail wastage.

Print cloths: 28-inch, 64x64's, 8 1-2 cents; 64x60's, 8 1-4 cents; 38 1-2 inch 64x64's, 11 3-8 cents; standard Southern brown sheetings, 16 1-2 cents; tickings, 30 cents, denims, 24 cents; prints, 11 cents; staple ginghams, 19 cents; dress ginghams, 21 1-2 cents and 24 cents.

Textile Mills Find Ready Market for Their Goods.

Richmond, Va.—Textile mills in the fifth district are enjoying a high degree of prosperity and are finding ready markets for their output as far ahead as they care to obligate themselves, according to the monthly review of general business and agricultural conditions prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. "Early in January," says the review, "letters were received from a number of cotton mill executives, and without exception they wrote that present business is good and that prospects for 1923 appear to be excellent. A number of mills are preparing to enlarge their plants and have increased capital stock. There appears to be a growing conviction throughout the country" says the report, "that the South is the logical place for textile manufacturing, and there is much talk of additional mills locating in this section."

"General business was so good during December that it may be said to have met and even to have exceeded all reasonable expectations and hopes," the bank states. "The chief dark spot is in South Carolina, where ravages of the boll weevil have cut the cotton crop to less than half the State's usual production." Bank deposits showed a substantial gain over December, 1921, according to the review, and there was an appreciable decrease in business failures. Except in the cotton growing section of South Carolina, there is practically no unemployment in the district.

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT
Special Machinery for
Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing
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Capital \$300,000

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While sales were not unusually large in the yarn market last week, prices were very firm with an advancing tendency noted on most lines. The spinners maintain a very bullish attitude and are as firm on future prices as on spots. Mills are well sold up and it is believed that sales would have been much larger if more satisfactory deliveries could be obtained. The knitting trades bought fairly well during the week. Dress goods manufacturers are hesitating at the moment until they can get a more definite idea as to what prices they can get for their goods.

There is still a considerable variation in cotton opinion, some dealers insisting that present prices are due more to speculation than to actual demand while other dealers and mills generally believe that the advance is based solely on demand and that the statistical position of cotton.

A sale of a large lot of carded cones on the basis of 44 cents for 10s was reported during the week. Fairly large sales of single combed peeler cones were made to the hosiery trade, prices reported being 56 cents for 14s and 58 cents for 18s. The demand for two-ply mercerized yarn for the hosiery trade has improved and these shows some signs of advancing prices. There is a good demand for splicing and plaited yarns of the better grades, especially for prompt shipment.

Mills making light underwear were in the market last week for increasing quantities of yarns, and the demand for heavyweight yarns continues good.

Some mills report they are sold up for ten weeks. One firm announces 25 per cents more sales in pounds in January than in any other January since 1914. These sales were made to knitters and weavers in all parts to the country. It is asserted this is due to a big consumer demand in all kinds of merchandise. The strength of the market is indicated in that these sales went into actual consumption. "The cotton yarn market is in a healthier condition today than at any time since the war," says a representative of this firm.

There is noted an increased call for 16's 2-ply skeins, warps and tubes. The demand is greater than the mills making this count can produce at this time. This yarn is wanted for plushes, webbing, carpets, and dress goods.

Prices on yarns were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
8s	45	a45½
10s	46	a46½
12s	47	a47½
14s	48	a48½
16s	51	a
20s	53	a
24s	58	a59
26s	60	a
30s	62	a63
40s	71½	a77
Southern Two-Ply Warps.		
8s	44	a45
10s	46	a
14s	49	a50
12s	47	a48

16s	51	a52
20s	53	a55
24s	59	a60
26s	60	a61
30s	64	a65
40s	72	a77

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarn.

8s	43	a
10s	44	a
12s	44½	a
14s	45	a
16s	46	a
18s	47	a
20s	48	a
22s	49	a50
24s	50	a50
26s	51	a53
30s	55	a56
40s	66	a67
30s double carded	57	a
30s tying-in	54	a

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	44½	a
10s	45	a
12s	45½	a
14s	47½	a48
16s	48	a
20s	50	a51
24s	54	a
26s	60	a61
30s	65	a
40s	70	a

Southern Single Warps.

8s	44	a45
10s	45	a46
12s	46	a47
14s	48	a49
16s	49	a50
20s	51	a52
26s	56	a57
30s	62	a63
40s	69	a70

Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps.

8s to 16s	66	a67
20s	68	a70
24s	70	a
30s	75	a
40s	85	a87
50s	95	a97
60s	1 00al	07
70s	1 10al	25
80s	1 25al	35

Southern Combed Peeler Yarn on Cones.

10s	55	a
12s	56	a
14s	57	a
16s	58	a
18s	59	a
20s	60	a
22s	61	a
24s	63	a
26s	64	a
28s	66	a
30s	67	a
36s	79	a
38s	83	a
40s	85	a

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Declares Dividend of 4 Per Cent.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Officers and directors were reelected at the annual meetings of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., and a four per cent dividend for the last six months of 1922 was declared on common stock. New by-laws were adopted at the meeting.

The stockholders met in the Hamilton Club at which time the same board of directors was reelected. The directors then held a meeting at which time the old officers were reelected, which are as follows: A. G. Thatcher, President; J. S. Verlenden, first vice president; G. H. Miller, second vice president; R. C. Thatcher, general manager; A. H. Thatcher, secretary; H. S. Thatcher, treasurer; Peter O'Neill, superintendent of Standard plant; R. P. Clark, superintendent Thatcher plant; and G. P. Haslam, agent Coosa plant, Piedmont, Ala.

President Thatcher and First Vice President Verlenden are of Philadelphia, while all other officers, excepting Mr. Haslam, reside here. The company reported good business, the plants operating at full time.

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Victrolyn

A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

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To soften Sulphur and Developed Black

SCROOPING COMPOUND

For Silk and Cotton Hosiery



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U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight and circles**. Quality guaranteed.

DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service
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Want Department

Wanted.

One first class used Barber-Colman Standard Tying-In Machine. State in letter how long in use and best cash price delivered Clinton, S. C. Clinton Cotton Mills.

Overhauling.

Wanted: To do your overhauling on spinning and twisting. Two first-class men by day or on contract. Address Overhauler, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

Two thousand spindle yarn mill located in Piedmont section and running full time on profitable basis. Owner must devote time to other interest. Address Business, care Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinder Wanted.

A good experienced card grinder to grind 12 Mason cards and look after Picker room. Good wages to the right man, but unless you know your business as a grinder do not apply. Address G. P. Hartsoz, Supt., Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

Loom Fixers.

Want two Draper Loom fixers, day or night. Apply Fixer, care South Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Two or three Standard Loom Fixers for night or day. Good pay. Good town within fifty miles of Charlotte, N. C. Address No. 50, Care Bulletin.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY

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FILTER PRESS AND EQUIPMENT

We have on hand one 24" square center feed, open delivery, 36 chamber Filter Press made by T. Shriver & Company, Harrison, N. J.; also all the necessary mixing kettles, storage tanks, triplex pump, filter cloths and motor for operating press.

All of this equipment has never been assembled and consequently is perfectly new. It was purchased for the dyeing of certain fabrics we are not making and for this reason the equipment was never installed.

We will make price attractive.

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Stonewall, Clarke Co., Miss.

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Spinning Twister Spooler
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Braids Tapes Cotton Rope

JOHN B. YOUNG

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver of long experience who understands construction on wide variety of both white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 3757.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but wish larger job. Have had 20 years experience in machine and mill shops, familiar with both steam and electric drive. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3758.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Am practical carder, comber and spinner. Thoroughly understand combed hosiery and warp yarns. Finished on tubes or skeins. Capable of handling superintendents job. Best of references showing character, ability and experiences. Address No. 3759.

WANT position as weaver or second hand in large room. Prefer white work. Am practical man and have long experience in good mills. Good manager of help, good habits. Excellent references. No. 3760.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Good man of long experience. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3761.

WANT position as carder in large room. I can furnish references from a number of the best mill men in the South, showing an excellent record in every respect. Address No. 3762.

WANT position as supt. or weaver. Have had 12 years experience as overseer weaving, 4 years as superintendent. Prefer mill in Charlotte territory. Excellent references. Address No. 3765.

WANT position in mill office. Experienced bookkeeper, office manager and all around mill office man. Best of references. Address No. 3766.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, North Carolina preferred. Have had 10 years experience as overseer on present job. Fully capable of handling large mill. Best of references from leading mill officials. Address No. 3767.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, overseer spinning or master mechanic. Long experience in all departments of mill and am practical and efficient man. Best of references. Address No. 3768.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in boiler and machine rooms, expert on both steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address 3769.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Long experience in good mills, on wide variety of fabrics. Hard worker, good manager of help and can give fine references. Address No. 3773.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Have had 25 years as such. 16 years in one mill as overseer. Can give excellent references from present employers. Address No. 3771.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician or would take assistant's place where there is good opportunity for advancement. Can furnish excellent references from superintendent and chief engineer where now employed. Address No. 3773.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Long experience, also graduate of I. C. S. course. Best of references. Address No. 3774.

WANT position as carder. Now holding carder's place in 30,000 spindle mill. Am 42 years old, strictly sober, good manager of help and can get good production. Experienced on all numbers from 4s to 30s also on waste yarns. Excellent references. Address No. 3776.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or would take carding and spinning. Now with mill on chambrays. My experience covers long term of years, both as second hand and overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3777.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or overseer spooling, winding, warping. Can furnish excellent references to show ability, experience and character. Address No. 3778.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 12 years as overseer spinning, spooling, warping and twisting. Now employed as carder, and am giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Graduate I. C. S. course. Excellent references. Address No. 3779.

FIRST CLASS ROLLER coverer wants to change. Married, middle aged, best of references. Address No. 3780.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving, white or colored work, plain and fancy weaves. Excellent weaver, good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as superintendent. First class man, 36 years in mill, held last job as superintendent in large mill for 5 years. Have been overseer for 15 years, superintendent for 5. Experienced carder, spinner and weaver. Can handle any kind of mill on white goods. Address No. 3785.

WANT position as supt. on colored, or plain or fancy goods, or assistant supt. in large mill. Would consider place as overseer weaving at room with more than 1,000 looms. 20 years in weaving, excellent references. Address No. 3787.

WANT position as overseer spinning. On present job for 4 years. Long experience. Age 38, married, have family of mill help. Fine references. Address No. 3788.

WANT position as shipping clerk or general office man in good mill. Experienced shipping clerk, pay roll and general office man. Have spent 10 years in mill. Age 26, settled and sober. Excellent references. Address No. 3789.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent record over long term of years, first class references. Address No. 3790.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand in large room. Experienced on many lines of goods, practical man, good worker and of good habits. References. Address No. 3791.

WANT position as overseer carding, or spinning, or both. Best of references show character and ability. Address No. 3792.

WANT position as overseer weaving, age 42, 12 years as overseer, experienced on plain twills and ducks. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3793.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now giving satisfaction, but wish to change. Excellent references to show experience and ability. Address No. 3794.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill. Long experience and am first class man. References to show character and ability. Address No. 3795.

WANT position as overseer carding of spinning. Have had 8 years as overseer age 35, married and can give good references. Address No. 3795.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Can furnish references to show an excellent past record. Address No. 3796.

WANT position as supt. Now employed in large weave mill and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reason. Best of references. Address No. 3797.

WANT position as supt. of small yarn mill, or carder on large mill. Have been supt. for 9 years and always gave satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3798.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Am practical man whose experience has been long and varied and can get quality and quantity production. Fine references. Address No. 3799.

WANT position as superintendent, weave mill on colored goods preferred. Have long record of successful service. Can take stock in good mill. Highest class references. Address No. 3800.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man with long experience in number of good mills. Can furnish excellent references showing character and ability. Address No. 3801.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Many years experience in both departments and am thoroughly trained and practical man. Best of references. Address No. 3802.

WANT position as overseer carding or would take second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Satisfactory references as to past record. Address No. 3803.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take assistant's place. Want mill on colored work, experienced on all kinds of colored goods, age 39, married and can give good references. Address No. 3804.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 33, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want

larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

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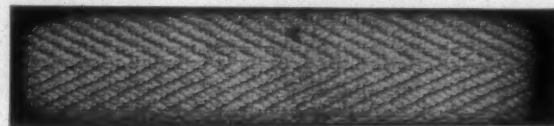
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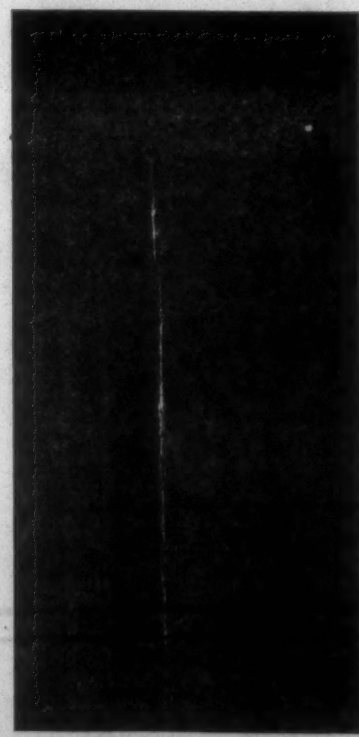
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